

## Shells Hit Vessel in Baltic Sea

### 4 West Germans Hurt; Bonn Calls It an Accident

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BONN — A West German Navy ship was accidentally hit early Monday by shells from a Warsaw Pact vessel in the Baltic Sea and three sailors were injured, the Defense Ministry said.

There was no comment from any Warsaw Pact nation.

The Neckar, a navy supply and support ship, was struck while observing Warsaw Pact exercises in which piloted drones launched from shore were fired upon by East bloc ships, according to Ulrich Hundt, a Defense Ministry spokesman.

Mr. Hundt said West Germany believed the incident was accidental. He said the injured were being flown to West Germany by helicopter for treatment of shrapnel wounds.

While it was not clear to what country the ship that fired the shots belonged, a Defense Ministry source said he believed it was a Polish vessel.

Friedhelm Ost, the chief West German spokesman, said his government would analyze the incident and discuss it with Warsaw Pact members.

The three injured were not in critical condition, he said.

Mr. Ost refused to say whether a protest would be lodged. Mr. Hundt, however, said his government viewed the incident "with great composure."

Mr. Hundt said the shooting occurred Monday morning as the Neckar was in international waters 25 nautical miles off the Soviet coast in the Bay of Gdansk.

Five shells, which Defense Ministry sources said came from 40mm guns, hit the vessel. Four struck the Neckar's side and one lodged near its rear engine room. The ship

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A demonstrator spraying flames at policemen, who reply with an extinguisher, during protests Monday in Seoul.

## Korea Protesters Appear to Broaden Base

### Students Leave Church, but More Demonstrations Erupt

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Thousands of South Koreans of varied ages and social classes gathered at the Myeongdong Cathedral here Monday night for a candlelight Mass that developed into another emotional protest against the government.

Worshippers applauded Cardinal Stephen Kim Soo Hwan, who in his first papal statement on the continuing public dissidence called for the government to re-open dialogue with the opposition.

The Mass was held five hours after about 200 people who had been taking refuge on the cathedral grounds were bussed back to university campuses under the escort of priests. The move was carried out under a safe-passage deal with the police.

The government hoped that their departure would depoliticize the scene of a particularly violent

cathedral, which since Wednesday has been the focus of street demonstrations and rioting against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The size and fervor of the turnout Monday night, however, suggested that the cathedral will remain a rallying point. And the diversity of the people attending offered new evidence that the movement is becoming more broadly based.

Reports from the provinces Monday said anti-government protests occurred in six other South Korean cities, including Pusan, where about 10,000 students were reported to have battled policemen. About 64,000 students were reported to have participated in rallies at 45 universities.

Protesters were skirmishing with police late Monday around the cathedral.

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## The Middle Class Is Joining Revolt

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — It was a handful of students who began the rally that took place shortly after noon Monday outside the Myeongdong Cathedral in Seoul. But within a half hour, thousands of solidly middle-class office workers, lunch-time strollers and shoppers had joined in, blocking the street with a high-spirited festival of songs and anti-government slogans.

Women leaned from high-rise buildings to shower roses and confetti on the crowd. People talked spontaneously to strangers. A man stood atop a stool and led the crowd in cheering, thousands of fists stabbing the air with each round.

"Initially people are afraid," said a trading company employee in suit and tie. "But when they get together, there is no fear."

Until this week, the common sense in South Korea was that the middle class could never make common cause with the stone-throwing radicals of the campuses. Five days of demonstrations have put that wisdom into question and could rewrite the rules of politics.

Invariably, there are comparisons to the "people's power" revolution in the Philippines last year.

So far, the numbers in Seoul are nothing against those seen in Manila. The turnout near the cathedral

Monday afternoon, for example, probably was statistically insignificant in a city of almost 10 million people.

Yet it and other shows of public participation are raising talk of a new mood prevailing in South Korea, in which more people may act on long-repressed hostility toward the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

As an army general, Mr. Choo seized power in stages starting in 1979. Many South Koreans have never accepted his legitimacy as president, especially since more than 200 people died in demonstrations in the city of Kwangju the following year.

The imperial airs that the short

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echoed by the new group of leaders who had taken over in Hanoi since December.

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But he cautioned that Hanoi's professed concentration on national development "remains dubious" while it continues to impose "military rule" on Cambodia and launch attacks into Thailand.

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## Prospects for Cambodia Settlement Have Improved, ASEAN Officials Say

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — Senior ASEAN government officials said Monday they believed that recent decisions by Vietnam and its ally, the Soviet Union, to give top priority to economic reform have improved prospects for a negotiated end to the Cambodian conflict.

The officials, here for the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations, said it appeared that Hanoi and Moscow needed to reduce the financial and political costs of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Analysts said it was significant that this view was shared by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand. Singapore and Thailand have been the staunchest opponents within ASEAN of Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia.

Referring to an aid and investment boycott imposed on Vietnam by many non-Communist countries, Mr. Lee said that Hanoi knew its isolation was the direct result of its Cambodian policy and that this had "inflicted too heavy a burden" on Vietnam's economy.

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Rouge regime and its two non-Communist allies. The confrontation is in its ninth year.

Mr. Lee noted in his opening speech that Vietnam and the Soviet Union had both put the "revival of their economies at the top of their priorities." As a result, he said, a negotiated Cambodian settlement, followed by Vietnam's withdrawal, was "more likely than continuing Vietnamese defiance."

Western officials estimate that Moscow has been providing more than \$1 billion a year in military and economic assistance to help Vietnam maintain control of Cambodia.

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See SEOUL, Page 4

## In Bangladesh, Lovers Are Caught in Age-Old System of Justice

By Seth Mydans  
*New York Times Service*

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Disgraced and threatened with public whipping, the lovers have fended against each other, and their stories, told in sullen monotones, are now at odds.

But one thing is certain. Late one recent night, Abdul Jalil and his neighbor's young wife, Khurshida Ali, were caught as they tried to elope. The incident shamed their families and their village of Bholail, about 10 miles [16 kilometers] south of Dhaka.

Now they faced the judgment of an ancient trial system known as *salish*, in which village elders, mostly tradesmen and small landowners, would exact justice that could include a public whipping or slapping and a forced realignment of the marriages involved.

At the salish began, Mr. Jalil, a helper on a minibus who thinks his age is about 25, squatted at dusk in a small courtyard. He was surrounded by the men and boys of the village, as the elders, smoking expensive imported cigarettes, discussed his crime.

"I hardly even know her," he said of Mrs. Ali. "She tempted me into it. She made advances."

Women play a secondary role in Bangladesh's Moslem society. So Mrs. Ali and the women accompanying them, in the shadows by a poster bed, was Mrs. Ali, a slight

cent building; if her testimony was needed, she was to speak to the courtyard through a darkened window.

The salish, increasingly rare in Bangladesh, represents an attempt by village leaders to maintain their traditional feudal control and to cling to age-old customs — such as the subordination of women — in a nation that is slowly modernizing.

It is an illustration of the distance that remains between thousands of isolated villages and the structures of government, which have yet to reach much of the country with paved roads, electricity, water and administrative control.

"I am a poor man and I cannot afford to go to the police," said Mr. Tamizuddin, the father of Mr. Jalil's wife, Hamida.

But the salish snagged this night on a technicality when the aggrieved husband, a bicycle-rickshaw driver named Mohammad Suruj Ali, failed to appear.

Two nights later, the salish was again delayed when the accused himself refused to take part.

The other principals gathered at the house of a village elder, a cosmetics salesman named Guyashuddin Ahmed, to discuss the case.

Standing almost unnoticed among them, in the shadows by a poster bed, was Mrs. Ali, a slight

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Abdul Jalil on trial among village elders in Bholail, Bangladesh, after he tried to elope with his neighbor's wife.

## Italian Results Indicate Communist Setback

The Associated Press

ROME — Italian voters dealt a major blow to the Communists in the parliamentary election while the Christian Democrats retained their position as the leading party and the Socialists made gains, early results and final projections showed Monday.

With both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists claiming victory in the voting Sunday and Monday, a new period of bargaining between the two parties appeared likely in fashioning Italy's 47th postwar government.

At stake were 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 315 in the Senate.

Because of Italy's complicated proportional representation system, the breakdown of seats was not expected until Tuesday morning. Individual winners may not be known for several days.

Final projections, issued by the Doxa polling agency and broadcast over the state-run television network, showed the Christian Democrats maintaining their leading position in the Chamber of Deputies with 33.8 percent, up from 32.9 percent in the last parliamentary election in 1983.

In the Senate, the Christian Democrats were projected to win 33.3 percent, up from 32.4 percent in 1983.

The projections indicated that the Socialists would get 14.4 percent, up from 11.4 percent in the lower house and increasing by a half percent in the Senate. The Communists, the country's second largest party and the biggest Marxist party in the West, were projected to win 26.4 percent in the lower house, down from 29.9 percent, and 28.3 percent from 30.8 percent in the Senate.

Communist and other politicians said the party lost votes to the Greens, who were projected to get 2.6 percent in the lower house and 2.1 percent in the Senate in their first parliamentary bid.

The Greens ran on an anti-nuclear and pro-environmental platform.

Rosa Filippini, a Greens member, said their showing represented a "mandate" to press for an immediate moratorium on the building of nuclear power plants in Italy.

"There was an erosion in our electorate toward the Greens," a Communist senator, Emanuele Macaluso, said at party headquarters. "It was a protest



General Wojciech Jaruzelski with Pope John Paul II at the end of his visit to Poland.

## Pope's Polish Visit Delighted Many, Annoyed a Few

By Michael T. Kaufman

*New York Times Service*

**WARSAW** — During his week in Poland, Pope John Paul II grew steadily bolder as he challenged the government to prove its assertions of reform, pressed priests to identify with the aspirations of Solidarity and urged society to persist in patient pursuit of liberty.

Along the way, the pope parried overtures by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, refusing to mention Soviet or Polish proposals for nuclear disarmament. Instead, he emphasized that human rights and increased participation of citizens in public life were the stepping-stones to peace.

Similarly, he brushed aside suggestions that a more conciliatory attitude toward the Polish government might increase the possibility that it could visit Lithuania or the Ukraine.

The directness of the messages often conveyed in symbols of Polish history and literature, confounded the expectations of virtu-

ally all Poles. The church hierarchy based in Warsaw and led by Cardinal Józef Glemp had been hoping that the pope would avoid political sensitive issues in the interest of establishing diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Warsaw.

For its part, the government had anticipated that the visit would at least legitimize the course that

### NEWS ANALYSIS

General Jaruzelski has depicted as reformist and provide backing for the disarmament proposals of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

As for the fragmented and largely demoralized opposition, many of its leaders openly feared that the pope, under pressure from influential elements in the episcopate, would effectively end the era of Solidarity and approve policies of conciliation with the government.

John Paul very clearly disappointed the government, admon-

ished those clerics who sought to disavow Solidarity, and delighted all those who sought to do so.

The government's reaction was apparent in General Jaruzelski's farewell statement on Sunday at the Warsaw airport. He fairly bristled with frustration as he declared that, in recent days, his country had been disgraced by foreign libel.

The general seemed insulted that the pope had not placed Polish ills and shortcomings in an international context, and he pointedly used the word "solidarity" in his speech to foreign enthusiasts.

"Like every other country, Poland is not a paradise on earth," said the general, who then asserted that efforts to extend democracy and liberalize the economy nonetheless placed Poland in the vanguard of Socialist renewal. "Let our solidarity with all people suffering from racism, neocolonialism, unemployment, and intolerance flow from this land."

The reaction of Solidarity leaders was also quick. They issued a

statement Sunday, declaring: "We don't live in a free country and our voices cannot always be heard and inspired the opposition."

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And while Lech Wałęsa, the leader of the union movement, is not commenting publicly about his 40-minute talk with John Paul, people close to him say that his mood has shifted in the last week from something approaching despair to high enthusiasm.

Mr. Wałęsa's friends said that he had been chagrined by requests from the clergy to keep Solidarity insignia away from the papal Masses, but they reported him turned jubilant after the pope told him to continue and added that Solidarity's achievements have inspired people all over the world.

The least visible reaction has been in the Roman Catholic Church itself. There is little doubt that during the week, John Paul often criticized the positions associated with the church wonder whether General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Glemp, both of whom were in some measure scolded by the pope, may now feel more inclined to deal with each other.

## Campaign to Replace FAO Chief Widens

By Paul Lewis

*New York Times Service*

**ROME** — The United States, Britain and several other mainly Western nations have opened a campaign to replace the head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, whom they accuse of mismanaging the organization and pursuing anti-Western policies, according to Western diplomats.

As the official meeting of the organization's 49-member executive council began Monday, delegates said efforts to replace Dr. Edouard Saouma when his second six-year term expires at the end of this year would dominate informal discussions.

In his place, they want to appoint Moïse Mensah of Benin, who is deputy director of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which also aids Third World farmers.

Dr. Saouma, a Lebanese, could

not be reached for comment, but a Food and Agriculture Organization spokesman denied the charges against Dr. Saouma, saying that under his direction the organization has become more efficient and more oriented toward helping poor countries.

In the organization's latest annual report, Dr. Saouma defends himself against the charges. In particular, he stresses that in Asia, "food self-sufficiency is close at hand," although 20 years ago "the prospect of that area ever producing sufficient food looked bleak."

The drive to replace Dr. Saouma is the latest move in a campaign by mainly Western nations to deal with what they call inefficiency by the United Nations and a tendency of specialized agencies to pursue policies inimical to Western interests.

The United States and Britain have withdrawn from UNESCO, saying that the educational, scientific and cultural body is badly run and promotes political causes outside its mandate.

Western members are fighting to deny the UNESCO director general, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, a third term when his current one expires this year.

The 11 biggest Western contributors to the United Nations and its specialized agencies have agreed to put a limit on its spending increases. The United States has reduced its 25 percent assessed share of all UN spending.

In recent weeks, the Western diplomats said, the Lebanese government has pleaded with Western nations for Dr. Saouma's replacement, saying his replacement would constitute a further humiliation for Lebanon.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz was persuaded only with difficulty to endorse the removal of Dr. Saouma, according to the diplomats.

### Top Soviet Leaders Out of Step

Analysts Say Ligachev Is Ready if Gorbachev Falters

By Philip Taubman

*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — Almost from the moment they assumed power more than two years ago, these two men have seemed slightly out of step.

Whenever Mikhail S. Gorbachev called for increased openness, Yegor K. Ligachev, the second-ranking Communist Party leader, seemed to follow a few days later with a call for increased discipline.

When Mr. Gorbachev, 56, said it was time to fill in the blank pages in Soviet history, opening the way for a re-examination of the Stalin era, Mr. Ligachev, 66, soon cautioned against dwelling on past problems.

As the months have passed, this curious mismatch has been followed intently by foreign diplomats and many Soviet citizens who wonder whether the differences reflect a divergence of style and emphasis or a more serious political division.

Many Western analysts, including the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's senior expert on the Soviet leadership, have concluded that Mr. Ligachev has subtly but surely positioned himself to replace Mr. Gorbachev should the Soviet leader falter.

The CIA analyst, Marc Zlotnik, said at a Kennan Institute seminar in Washington in April: "Ligachev has sent signals on a number of issues that he takes a much more cautious position than Gorbachev."

— Marc Zlotnik,  
CIA analyst

both a full member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, one of only three leaders to have such a dual appointment. The others are Mr. Gorbachev and Lev N. Zaikov.

Although a decade older than Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Ligachev reached full membership in the Politburo in April 1985, four years after Mr. Gorbachev reached the same position and a month after Mr. Gorbachev became Soviet leader.

While Mr. Gorbachev rose through party ranks largely to his stewardship of a southern agricultural region near the Black Sea, Mr. Ligachev made his name in Tomsk, a grimy industrial center.

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He has responsibility for two of the key areas of party life, ideology and personnel, making him a key arbiter of Communist doctrine and a pivotal figure in the party patronage system.

Mr. Ligachev has differed with Mr. Gorbachev on several specific issues, opposing secret balloting in the election of party leaders, questioning the need for a mandatory retirement policy for party officials and placing greater emphasis than Mr. Gorbachev on need to strengthen the military.

He has been particularly outspoken on cultural issues, an area in which he specialized as a young party activist in Siberia, often seeming to second-guess Mr. Gorbachev's drive to expand glasnost or openness.

His theme, repeated in dozens of speeches over the last two years, is that Soviet cultural institutions, while granted greater liberties, must continue to serve the interests of the party.

White House sources said

he argued before presiding Judge André Cerdini that none of the witnesses could testify to the facts about Barbie and that the testimony was an attempt to side-track the trial.

Mr. Truche, however, noted that all of last week had been devoted to "witnesses of general interest" who had no direct evidence to offer in the case against Barbie, but who were able to offer insights into World War II, Nazism and the Gestapo.

The prosecutor said that the defense should be allowed to put its witnesses on the stand.

Mr. Vergès responded to attempts to block his case by shouting: "This is the trial of Vergès that they are making today."

Barbie, 73, has attended his trial since its third day except for two occasions when Judge Cerdini ordered him to be brought to court to be identified by witnesses.

Barbie is accused of arresting, torturing and deporting hundreds of Jews and French Resistance members to Nazi concentration or extermination camps.

Judge Cerdini ruled in favor of allowing the witnesses to testify.

Mr. Vergès first called Raymond Aubrac, 73, who was arrested June 21, 1943, in the same Gestapo raid in which Jean Moulin, a Resistance leader, was apprehended.

Questions were focused on contradictions between Mr. Aubrac's earlier testimony and more recent comments.

Mr. Vergès did not question Mr. Aubrac in an attempt to reveal new information about the arrest of Moulin.

Before the trial, Mr. Vergès had promised to make the subject of Moulin's betrayal a key part of his defense of Barbie.

Mr. Aubrac described his arrest and interrogation by Barbie and said he had been beaten, although not tormented as severely as other witnesses who had testified earlier.

The crime Barbie, 73, is accused of is alleged to have occurred while he was an SS lieutenant in Lyon from 1942 to 1944.

Another of the six defense witnesses, Edouine Lakdar-Toumi, 50, testified about a complaint he filed in 1984 against the French government.

The complainant alleged that the French Army during "pacifications operations" had committed the crimes against his father, an Algerian resistance fighter who disappeared.

The complaint was dismissed, because the French government had granted amnesty to officers accused of torturing Algerians.

Civil trial attorneys will present closing arguments beginning June 17, followed by final prosecution and defense remarks.

A verdict is expected in early July.

## ARMS: Warnings Missed

(Continued from Page 1)

Maverick sales as in the least politically sensitive," a self-described "surprised" assistant secretary of state, Richard W. Murphy, told the Senate committee Wednesday.

He said Congress was first told of the proposal in February. Since then, he said, there had been a "steady process" of consultations.

Independent accounts said the White House also blundered by trying to cut from 30 to 30 days the time Congress has to disapprove proposed arms sales abroad worth more than \$14 million.

Legally, there is a 30-day formal notification. But under a "gentleman's agreement" worked out in 1976, the White House normally provides an "informal" notification of a pending arms sale 20 days before the formal notification, to permit quiet consultations and, in the case of controversial sales, time to work out changes to avoid embarrassing either the administration or the foreign recipient.

None of the congressional aides attending the administration's briefing on Friday, May 29, understood that the White House wanted to skip the informal notification.

The State Department, seeking belatedly to make amends, succeeded in irritating Congress more by offering a "concession." In a letter to Mr. Pell on June 5, Edward J. Derwinski, undersecretary for security assistance, offered to delay a letter of offer for the sale for 20 days after the 30-day formal notification period ended June 28, "on a one-time exceptional basis."

Congressional experts on arms sales said last week the administration first should have convinced Congress that Saudi Arabia was not at fault during the Stark incident and that it should have outlined the assistance Saudi Arabia was willing to extend to the forces escorting the Kuwaiti tankers.

State and Defense department officials, and the president's National Security Council experts on the Middle East, were said to have been convinced that some of the 67 Senate opponents to the sale would switch sides once Congress was briefed on the assistance Saudi Arabia was willing to provide U.S. forces.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Cuban Defector Tells of Angola Loss

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — The Cuban general who defected to the United States last month with his family has told U.S. interrogators that 10,000 Cuban troops have been killed in Angola since 1976, according to administration officials.

The estimate by Brigadier General Rafael del Pino Diaz is the first authoritative figure the United States has received on Cuban casualties in Angola, and U.S. officials said it was similar to their own calculations.

Cuban troops were sent to Angola in the mid-1970s to help that country's Marxist government defend itself against military attacks by forces supported by South Africa.

### Beijing Student Boycott Continues

**BEIJING** (UPI) — About 550 college students ignored pleas from the government and boycotted classes for a fifth day Monday in a protest aimed at convincing officials to remove a tobacco factory from their campus, a school official said.

The boycott at the Central Institute of Finance and Banking is the first major incident of campus unrest in China since December and early January, when nationwide student demonstrations for democratic reforms took place in as many as 20 cities, including Beijing. The institute's students did not take part in those protests.

All of the school's 1,100 students participated in the first four days of the boycott to press for the removal of the factory, built during the Cultural Revolution. The students complained about fumes and noise and said the college could not increase its student population because the factory was so large that the school could not build new dormitories, a school official said.

### Suspect Held in Paris in Rome Slaying

**PARIS** (UPI) — An accused leader of the Italian Red Brigades was arrested Monday in connection with the assassination in March in Rome of an Italian Air Force general, Licio Giorgieri, the authorities said.

The police said Maurizio Locusta, accused of being a strategist for a Red Brigades cell in Rome, was taken into custody at a Paris hotel after an Italian magistrate ordered his arrest earlier Monday. Three other persons were arrested with him.

The Italian authorities believe Mr. Locusta was the organizer of the murder of General Giorgieri, 61, who was in charge of Italy's air and space weapons procurement. He was shot and killed by young people on a motorcycle as he was being driven home in his official car. The Combatant Communist Union, a faction of the Red Brigades, claimed responsibility. At least 15 people have been arrested and accused in the assassination.

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PARIS, France, June 15, 1987 - General Dynamics announced today that its Space Systems Division will build 18 Atlas/Centaur launch vehicles under a company-funded program representing one of the largest single space commitments in the industry.

"We fully intend to remain as the leader in the commercial launch vehicle business," said Dr. Alan M. Lovelace, General Manager of the Space Systems Division, during a press conference at the 1987 Paris Air Show.

"Our company has played a key role in the space program since its inception and we are dedicated to continuing and supporting our country's preeminence in space, both commercially and militarily," Lovelace said.

**GENERAL DYNAMICS**  
*Space Systems Division*

# Turkey's Quiet Expatriate War

Deaths Are Said to Rise in Kurdish Separatist Conflict

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

**FRANKFURT** — The police and intelligence agencies in several West European countries say an underground conflict has erupted among Turkish expatriates, pitting Kurdish separatists against a variety of foes.

The contest, reflecting Turkish nationalism before that country's most recent period of military rule from 1980 to 1983, is said to have left at least 20 persons dead in recent years.

The police in several West European countries say the conflict is the work of the Soviet-backed Kurdish Workers Party, which has been fighting a guerrilla war against the Ankara government in the mountains of eastern Turkey since August 1984. Many of its supporters are in exile in Western Europe.

The Kurdish militants' activities, their Marxist and separatist beliefs, and even their language are unlawful in Turkey. The party was blamed by some Swedish investigators for the assassination of Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister, in 1986. Several Kurdish party members were arrested on Jan. 20 in connection with the killing, but they were released after a few hours for lack of evidence.

The Kurdish party denies complicity in the Palme assassination and says the conflict in Western Europe, by recent tradition a haven for Turks mostly seeking work but some in quest of political refuge, has been fomented by Turkish intelligence agencies.

But other Kurdish groups, seeking to represent the many factions among 20 million Kurds in whose name separatist wars are being fought in Iran, Iraq, and Turkey, say the Kurdish party's actions discredit them.

The Kurdish party's campaign in Europe, some experts say, is designed to eliminate defectors, attack ideological foes and, in the war in eastern Turkey, strike at those deemed to be collaborators.

Interviews with officials and specialists on Kurdish issues in Turkey, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and France suggest that the Kurdish party, which seeks to create a Moscow-aligned, Kurdish nation in

eastern Turkey, has become an unwelcome guest in Western Europe, feared for its terrorism and viewed as an embarrassment by rival and more moderate Kurdish groups seeking to swing West European opinion behind their cause.

There are said to be about 600,000 Kurdish immigrants in Western Europe, members of a divided, transnational group that has been fighting for centuries against what it considers to be various foreign occupations. Their land, never recognized as a country, is called Kurdistan, and it embraces parts of Iran, Iraq, Turkey, the Soviet Union and Syria.

Sweden labeled the Turkish Kurdish movement as a terrorist organization before the Palme assassination. Police in several West European countries say the conflict is the work of the Soviet-backed Kurdish Workers Party.

**Police in several West European countries say the conflict is the work of the Soviet-backed Kurdish Workers Party.**

sassination, Swedish officials said, and refused entry to the movement's leader, Abdullah Ocalan, who is based in Damascus.

Switzerland has recorded hostiles purportedly linked to the Kurdish separatist party, and West Germany lists Mr. Ocalan's movement among those officially called a threat to security.

"This is only a personal view," said Siyamend Othman, an Iraqi Kurd from the Kurdish Institute in Paris, "but I think really that the Kurdish Workers Party represents a very small minority among Kurds. And the common view among Kurds is that the actions of some of their militants have been carrying out in Europe damage the cause of the Kurds."

The Kurdish Institute depicts itself as an organization free of formal ties to political groups representing Kurds and says its goals are to promote the Kurdish language and Kurdish culture, to help Kurdish

immigrants in Western Europe, and to promote the cause of Kurdish autonomy.

European policemen, particularly in Sweden, the Netherlands and West Germany, have chronicled a string of clashes and fights purportedly instigated by the Kurdish separatist party since 1984. In response, West European attitudes toward the Kurdish party have hardened.

Nine Turkish Kurds are being held in Sweden under what is called "communist arrest." In parts of Sweden because of killings there in 1984 and 1985 and are obliged to report to the police several times a week. Swedish police sources said.

They may not be formally expelled from Sweden because Turkish law permits the death sentence for those deemed to be political terrorists, and Western diplomats in Ankara say captured Kurdish separatists have frequently been given a week.

Swedish police sources said. They may not be formally expelled from Sweden because Turkish law permits the death sentence for those deemed to be political terrorists, and Western diplomats in Ankara say captured Kurdish separatists have frequently been given a week.

The newest report on foreign political campaigners in West Germany, published this month by the Interior Ministry in Bonn, says: "The orthodox-Communist Kurdish Workers' Party was in 1986 by far the most active and most militant extremist organization among the Kurds."

West German officials say the resident population of 1.4 million Turks in West Germany includes 300,000 to 400,000 Kurds, the biggest Turkish population in Western Europe. The Netherlands has about 40,000 Kurds, who are not recognized internationally as holding their own nationality.

In a German-language publication last year, the Interior Ministry report says, the Kurdish Workers Party called itself "the force that has taken up the struggle against the fascist 'Turkish occupation'" and said it was committed to "revolutionary violence" to pursue its goals.

Such assertions by Western governments uncomfortable with the militant Kurdish presence on their soil are difficult to verify because of the underground nature of the Kurdish separatist party's operations.

The organization's European spokesman is widely held to be a lawyer based in Stockholm, Hussein Yildirim.

## ASEAN: Prospects Improve for Cambodia Settlement

(Continued from Page 1) alternative of a military fait accompli."

Indonesia acts as ASEAN's main line of communication with Vietnam. Mr. Mochtar said he would soon visit Hanoi for talks, probably in early July.

Conference sources reported several developments that could help end the impasse over Cambodia.

They said that an Indonesian envoy had been asked by Vietnamese officials at a recent meeting in North Korea to help arrange pri-

ivate talks "on a personal basis" between Hun Sen, prime minister of the government in Phnom Penh, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian chief of state.

Sihanouk said last month that he was taking a year's "leave of absence" from his post as president of the coalition linking the Khmer Rouge and the non-Communist guerrilla groups.

China, Thailand and Singapore send arms, ammunition and equipment to the two non-Communist groups, while the United States

says it provides "nonlethal" assistance. The Khmer Rouge gets military aid from China.

Sihanouk said he was stepping down to protest the killing of his troops by the Khmer Rouge.

A spokesman for the ASEAN conference said Monday that the foreign ministers would ask China to help establish "a better kind of leadership in the Khmer Rouge."

Vietnam has said it wants "the Pol Pot clique" removed as a precondition for withdrawing its forces from Cambodia.

Mr. Pol Pot has been accused of responsibility for the deaths of more than two million Cambodians, by execution and forced labor, from 1975 until the Khmer Rouge were forced into guerrilla warfare in 1978.

Hanoi has not defined whether it is demanding the disbanding of the Khmer Rouge, and thus the coalition, or only the removal of some of the more notorious Khmer Rouge leaders.

Mr. Lee said ASEAN was willing to help work out "an honorable formula which respects the Cambodian people's rights as well as the security interests of Vietnam."

**East German Flees to Bavaria**

*The Associated Press*

MUNICH — A 24-year-old East German man with iron spikes strapped to his shoes scaled the border fence between East and West Germany and escaped into Bavaria unharmed early Monday morning.

The border police said.

Mr. Pol Pot has been accused of responsibility for the deaths of more than two million Cambodians, by execution and forced labor, from 1975 until the Khmer Rouge were forced into guerrilla warfare in 1978.

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**29 Rescued in Sinking Of a Hong Kong Vessel**



George P. Shultz examining the inside of a World War II cannon on Corregidor Island in the Philippines Monday.

## U.S. Sees Aquino Winning Insurgency Battle

*United Press International*

MANILA — Convinced that the tide is running in favor of President Corazon C. Aquino in her battle against Communist insurgents, George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, is prepared to offer continued economic and military support but no dramatic increases in aid to the Philippines. U.S. officials said Monday.

Mr. Shultz was scheduled to meet with Mrs. Aquino on Tuesday to sign aid agree-

ments releasing \$168 million in aid that had already been committed.

In addition, just before Mr. Shultz's arrival in Manila, the U.S. Defense Department arranged for the delivery of 10 UH-1 Huey helicopters that the Philippine government needs in its campaign against the country's estimated 24,000 Communist insurgents.

"There's a growing sense of confidence in the military," a U.S. official said. "The military is becoming increasingly competent and

the cronyism that riddled the military during the time of Marcos is disappearing."

In addition to Mrs. Aquino, Mr. Shultz is to meet with Defense Secretary Rafael M. Eto and General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

On his way back from a tour of Corregidor Island aboard the yacht used by former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Shultz's motorcade passed about 100 demonstrators holding pro-Marcos signs across the street from the U.S. Embassy.

## SHIP: Shells Fired

(Continued from Page 1)

sprang a leak and a fire broke out. Mr. Hundt said.

He said the crew brought the fire and the leak under control, then set the Neckar, which was traveling alone at the time, on course back to the Baltic port of Kiel. The ship headed to Kiel under its own power.

"There are indications pointing to technical or human failure," said Mr. Hundt. "There is no reason to think it was done deliberately."

He said West Germany would consult with the Warsaw Pact nations through the "usual channels."

The Neckar, he said, had been observing the Warsaw Pact exercises from a distance of several miles and that ships from other pact members were aware of its presence.

Mr. Hundt said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact countries regularly observe each other's sea maneuvers according to mutually agreed upon ground rules.

"An incident of this type hasn't happened before," he said. "There have been in the past a few close calls that were harmless."

(Reuters, UPI)

## ITALY: Results Indicate a Setback to Communist Party

(Continued from Page 1) bargaining for the formation of the next coalition.

"I don't think there will be any drastic changes," Mr. Craxi said.

Guido Bodrato, deputy leader of the Christian Democrats, said the five-party coalition "remains the only possible solution."

"We had asked for a symbolic increase over our 1983 showing, and we have obtained that," said Giovanni Galloni, a Christian Democratic member of the Chamber of Deputies and a party leader.

The influential newspaper *La Repubblica* said before the election that a respectable showing by both the Christian Democrats and the

Socialists would produce "powerful and prolonged turbulence" in Italian politics.

As the largest party, the Christian Democrats are likely to be asked to form the next government.

But the Socialists, because they control the crucial swing votes, are also expected to press their claim to the prime ministership.

The rest of the votes were scattered among smaller parties, including the three small partners in Mr. Craxi's former coalition — the Republicans, Socialist Democrats and Liberals — as well as the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, the Radicals and the leftist Proletarian Democracy.

The projections indicated the five coalition partners in the Craxi cabinet would get 52.7 percent, up from 57 percent, in the Senate and 57.9 percent, up from 55.2 percent, in the lower house.

The dismal showing by the Communists apparently dashed their hopes of fashioning a leftist coalition.

The Communist Party leader, Alessandro Natta, had put forward such a coalition as a viable alternative during the campaign.

"It's a clear defeat for the Communists and a defeat of their claim to the leadership of the left," said Claudio Martelli, Mr. Craxi's chief adviser.

## COUPLE: Village Justice Maintained in Bangladesh

(Continued from Page 1)

woman of 18 with delicate features, wearing a red-print sari.

"I ran away because my husband couldn't provide for me," said Mrs. Ali, the daughter of a subsistence farm laborer. "I hardly even know the man."

"My godmother persuaded me to do it," she said without expression. "I didn't want to go. The boy talked me into it. He said he would take the responsibility. He took me by force. He beat his wife and blood was coming from her mouth and nose."

Mr. Jalil had recently received a warning from a session of the salish for having beaten his wife, and Mr. Tamizuddin had taken her away.

From behind a curtained doorway across the room, a woman in a low voice: "Don't believe her. She's a loose woman. She is lying."

"I am not," said Mrs. Ali just as quietly. "I had work in a garment factory."

"She didn't work," said the voice from behind the curtain. "She played around. She's a slut. Someone said, 'Come with me,' and she went."

He decided: "She'll accept. She must accept. She has the whole village to shame, and it is our obligation under Islamic law to rectify that shame."

"It's not true," the young woman said, cracking her knuckles as she spoke. "He forced me to go with him."

"Will you take her back?" Mr. Sardir asked him.

"No," said Mr. Ali quietly.

"I feel sorry for her," Mr. Sardir said. "She's a very simple girl and she was deceived by fancy words. But we are doing what we must do."

"She is a fallen woman now and nobody else will marry her," he said. "It's the boy's responsibility now to take her as his wife and support her. Otherwise she will starve."

When the salish convened again, the village elder tried to persuade the accused man and woman to get married, but they declined.

Mr. Jalil and Mrs. Ali were flagged in public, he 30 times and she 20. Mr. Jalil was also fined.

"I want my wife back," he told the salish. But his father-in-law, Mr. Tamizuddin, said his daughter would never go back to such a man.

Mrs. Ali said, "I'll work as a maid-servant to feed for myself and will never marry again."

**SEOUL: Middle Class Joining Protests Against Chun**

(Continued from Page 1)

He is does not receive credit for any of this from most ordinary people. But it has long been said that, as they acquire houses, automobiles and the prospects for promotion in thriving companies, they will be less inclined to risk all by going into the streets for political abstracts.

Now confluence of traumatic events seems to be pushing many people to do it anyway.

In January, a student died during police torture and the extent of involvement in his death was covered up. In April, Mr. Chun suspended debate with opposition groups on constitutional reforms, ending a year of cautious but nonetheless unusual optimism for a long-term political settlement.

Last week, the ruling party formally nominated Roh Tae Woo for president. He is another former general who helped Mr. Chun in the coup d'état in 1979.

Mr. Chun has presented this first peaceful transfer of power in South Korean history as a monumental event. But many see it as simply the replacing one dictator with another. "The bald man with a wig" — what some call Mr. Roh — meaning that he is just Mr. Chun in disguise.

Public anger also has been stirred by the indiscriminate use of tear gas by the police for six days. The fumes have settled over thousands of homes and workplaces, choking children walking to school and people heading for market.

Time and again in recent days the police battling students on the streets also have had to contend with the anger and insults of on-

lookers. A common sight has been a police unit commander slinking away under the taunts of women: "They are like animals," one resident said.

Radical students who took refuge in Myeongdong Cathedral last week have been showered with food, drink, first aid equipment and clothing. About \$25,

## Byrd Threatens to Cut Senate Recess Time to Counter Republicans

By Helen Dewar  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — As Senate Republicans enter the second month of what Robert C. Byrd, the Democratic majority leader, calls an "obstructionist" and "scorched earth" strategy to thwart his party's initiatives, Mr. Byrd is planning to strike back where it could hurt most.

He is threatening senators with loss of recess time if the Republicans continue to block action on Democratic proposals on such matters as arms control and campaign financing. That would mean a delay of the August vacation and an indefinite postponement of the October adjournment.

Mr. Byrd has said that he will keep the Senate working on legislation to overhaul congressional campaign funding laws by calling for a vote to focus attention on the Republican stalling tactics even if it means delaying action on other popular measures, such as trade legislation.

"They're going to have to keep coming back to the lick-log," said the West Virginia senator. "If the Republicans are going to obstruct and stall on the nation's business, they'll have to take the blame."

As for the campaign bill, he added, "I'm not in any big hurry to put it aside."

Senate majority leaders often resort to such threats to bring discipline to the chamber, a task that the former majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., now the White House chief of staff, once likened to "pushing a wet noodle."

But Mr. Byrd has already shown a stubborn streak about Senate work habits. He has scheduled what one colleague derisively called Friday morning "bed-check" votes to keep senators from getting away early for weekends.

And with Republicans resorting to resourceful guerilla tactics to challenge his leadership only six months after the Democrats took back control of the Senate, he has much at stake in terms of his future capacity to retain control of the Senate agenda.

So far, the Republicans have blocked action on a military authorization bill that includes constraints on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But Senate Republicans as a

## South Africa Unmoved by Ford Action

*Reuters*

**JOHANNESBURG** — If the Ford Motor Co. pulled out of South Africa, it would cause little damage to the country's car industry but would leave few major U.S. companies with a direct stake in local business, officials and experts said Monday.

"It looks like a very tame action that will have nothing but a small general overall impact," said Tony Twine, a business analyst.

Ford said Sunday in Detroit that it was considering pulling out of South Africa. It said it might turn over most of its holdings to employees.

The world's second-largest car maker, Ford, has been under heavy pressure to pull out since the other U.S. automobile giant, General Motors Corp., withdrew from South Africa in January. GM sold its subsidiary to local management.

Ford has a 12 percent share of South Africa's annual car sales, which total fewer than 200,000 vehicles a year.

Ford said it was studying several options but would probably end its direct investment in South Africa.

But funding from Detroit has not been critical to Ford's operations in South Africa, industry sources said. "The company would still supply its local partner, South African Motor Corp., with vehicles, parts, management and technical assistance."

A withdrawal by Ford would leave the West German car makers Volkswagen, BMW and Mercedes as the only foreign manufacturers with a direct stake in South Africa's car industry.

In the Los Angeles decision, Just-

ice Lewis F. Powell, who wrote the majority opinion, said evidence such as the impact of crime on victims is irrelevant to the decision to sentence someone to death and "creates a constitutionally unacceptable risk that the jury may impose the death penalty in an arbitrary and capricious manner."

"In some cases," he said, "the victim will not leave behind a family, or the family members may be less articulate in describing their feelings even though their sense of loss is equally severe. The fact that the imposition of the death sentence may turn on such distinctions illustrates the danger of allowing juries to consider this information."

In the Los Angeles decision, Justice

White, joined by Justice Rehnquist, to note that the court's ruling "should not be taken as indicating that a majority of the court considers the Los Angeles International Airport to be a traditional public forum."

The case was brought by the Los Angeles Board of Airport Commissioners, which was appealing a lower court ruling that said central terminal areas in government-owned airports are "public forums" much like parks and sidewalks.

The case began in 1984 when the Reverend Alan Snyder, a member of a group calling itself Jews for Jesus, was stopped by a police officer while distributing leaflets at the central terminal area of the airport.

The officer told the minister that he was violating a 1983 city ordinance that banned "First Amendment activities" inside the terminal.

On July 17, 1984, Jews for Jesus filed suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance. The district court found that the airport was a public forum and there were no compelling reasons to justify a total ban on such activities. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed.

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Robert C. Byrd

Initiative that are opposed by the Reagan administration, in addition to stalling the campaign financing measure.

In doing so, they have gotten

around the Democratic 54-vote majority, which has held together with remarkable cohesion, by resorting to filibusters that can be broken only by 60 or more votes. Using other tactics, they stalled a catchall spending bill for several weeks of public flagging as a "budget-buster."

By mustering the 34 votes necessary to sustain a veto, they have also hoisted warning flags over a number of measures, including the wrap-up spending bill if it includes

arms control provisions sought by the House of Representatives.

They stood aside from drafting the Senate's version of a budget for next year, contributing to current difficulties in working out a budget compromise between the House and Senate, and Mr. Byrd fears a Republican filibuster if the budget produces legislation to raise taxes in any major way.

Regardless of whether Mr. Byrd follows through on the threat, his response to the Republican tactics underscores the tensions building in the 100th Congress as it moves toward next year's campaign season, where control of the Senate as well as the White House will be at stake.

The Republican strategy aims in part at preventing the Democrats from using Congress as a platform for mounting a campaign focusing on their ability to produce results, especially when those results undermine the legacy of President Ronald Reagan and the Republican-led Senate of the last six years.

Mr. Byrd's strength thus far has been the unanimous and near-unanimous votes of Senate Democrats on paramount issues, a stark contrast with the splintering of party ranks in the early Reagan years and even in the pre-Reagan days when Democrats controlled the Senate by a larger margin than they have now.

If Mr. Byrd has to deliver on his threats, he could find trouble in his own ranks. Democrats who were restive over early-Friday voting may not take kindly to hanging around through their August vacation or staying in session until

Christmas.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Members of

Congress probably will call for impeachment proceedings against President Ronald Reagan if evidence emerges that a memo from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, proposing the division of money to the Nicaraguan rebels, reached the president, the chairman of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair has said.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, was questioned Sunday on television about the undated memo, a National Security Council decision paper for Mr. Reagan that was drafted in April 1986 by Colonel North.

A version of the memo, found by Justice Department investigators days before Colonel North was dismissed Nov. 25 as deputy to the national security adviser, included a proposal to divert \$12 million to the contras from the proceeds of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Reagan has denied having advance knowledge of the diversion scheme. But Fawn Hall, Colonel North's secretary at the time, has testified that a copy of the memo was sent to Mr. Reagan's national security adviser at the time, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, and subsequently was revised.

"I think if that memo had reached the hands of the president and he had approved it, that would be the 'smoking gun,'" Mr. Hamilton said on an ABC program.

"I don't have any doubt at all that that kind of evidence would be exceedingly serious for the president," Mr. Hamilton said. "I think it is likely if that occurred — and I emphasize the 'if' — you would have a demand for impeachment proceedings."

The second phase of the congressional hearings is to begin June 22

and is to include testimony from Admiral Poindexter under a grant of limited immunity from prosecution.

Colonel North is expected to testify with similar legal protection, but his cooperation is not assured.

## Americans Like Being Married

Many Couples Say They Share More of the Work at Home

By Glenn Collins  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — A statistical portrait of the attitudes of American families shows that Americans have an enduring preference for marriage, despite the nation's high divorce rate.

A majority of couples also said they believe in sharing home and child-care responsibilities, and an unprecedented number are doing so in marriages where both spouses

work outside the home. Surveys have found that Americans are also overwhelmingly in favor of improving day care services, teaching sex education in the schools and increasing birth control services for teenagers.

These findings are presented in a new book by Louis Harris, "Inside America." The book is an analysis of findings collected from dozens of national polls conducted during the last several years by Louis Harris & Associates, the Roper Organization, the Roper Organization, and other polling groups.

More than a third of the book — a snapshot of opinions about various issues — is devoted to family attitudes.

About 63 percent of the adult women surveyed said they wanted to combine marriage, a career and children. Fifty-two percent felt that a decade ago. The number of women who look forward to "marrying having children and no career" has dropped from 38 percent to 26 percent during the last 10 years.

The surveys indicate that, in a break with traditional attitudes, family finances are being shared in households where both spouses work. Seventy-nine percent of the

percent of couples reported that housework was equally shared.

Perhaps the sharpest break with

traditional attitudes about family

responsibilities was noted among teen-agers.

In surveys cited in the book,

teen-agers said that household and child-rearing chores should be

shared by husbands and wives. For

example, 60 percent said dish

washing should be shared equally;

60 percent did not think it was

the sole duty of the wife to vacuum

clean the house.

When the poll takers asked

Americans about marriage,

85 percent said they would

remarry their present spouses.

The book also suggests that attitudes about children in general reflect concern by Americans.

Fifty-seven percent of those surveyed said they believe that physical abuse of children by parents is on the rise. In the matter of day care, 80 percent of those surveyed said they favored the establishment of more day care services for children, up from 56 percent in 1970.

The chief target of public wrath

over the plight of children is the

federal government; 69 percent of

those questioned said the government was not meeting its responsibilities to children.

The support for children seems

to be more than theoretical. Seventy-six percent of those surveyed said they would be willing to increase their own taxes to give more money to public schools. And 73 percent said they would pay higher taxes to provide more day care programs.

Book cites marriage and divorce statistics compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The federal data indicate that

since 1981 the number of marriages has increased 3 percent, while the

number of divorces has declined 5 percent.

In 1981, the divorce rate was

close to 50 percent; the number of

divorces, 1.213,000 — was about

half of the 2,422,000 marriages. But

recent federal statistics on lifetime

marital patterns have shown that

nearly 90 percent of all marriages

end in divorce.

The book also includes the re-

sults of polls on topics of some

controversy, including sex education.

Survey results indicate that 85

percent of those questioned sup-

port sex education in schools. Seven-

ty percent of all those surveyed

said that government should pro-

vide birth control services for teen-

agers.

Nevertheless, in families where

both spouses were employed, 28

percent of couples reported that

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## NATO's 'Slippery Slope'

Listen to NATO officials for five minutes and hear the phrase: "the slippery slope to denuclearization." It signals a case of European jitters about nuclear weapons and arms control. The West has finally reached agreement on banning medium- and short-range missiles from Europe. But European jitters remain. They demand an honest response from Washington, and from West European leaders themselves.

The anxieties arise from a sense of being overwhelmed by one Soviet arms control initiative after another, of being on the defensive, of not knowing where arms control is leading and of being unsure of Reagan administration thinking. Astonishingly, a recent U.S. Information Agency opinion survey shows that by wide margins Europeans think Mikhail Gorbachev has done more for peace and arms control than President Reagan, and that Washington is more likely than Moscow to violate arms pacts.

Moscow's very enthusiasm for arms control can be unsettling. In effect, it says: "Worried there'd be an imbalance in short-range missiles if we remove our medium-range missiles? We'll remove the short-range ones. You're unhappy about battlefield weapons? Out with those too. Asymmetries in conventional forces worry you? Let's get our experts together and fix that." Such endless flexibility leaves Europeans torn between feelings of opportunity and danger.

American leadership confusions about how to maintain deterrence contribute to the unease. The West decided years ago that its security lay in deterrence, achieved through, among other things, threat of nuclear retaliation.

Then Mr. Reagan began to talk about how awful it is to base security on the threat of using nuclear weapons. Much better, he said, to rely on defense — an impenetrable space-based shield. Then he went to Reykjavik and talked longingly of doing away with all nuclear weapons. Bewildered allies suddenly began to feel queasy about the United States's commitment to Europe.

Growing public antagonism to nuclear arms complicates the situation. This sentiment must be respected. It also deserves a straightforward response: Abolition of nuclear weapons is nowhere in the works. Nuclear weapons remain a necessary part of deterrence. Arms control can be pursued without sacrificing deterrence and without leading to denuclearization.

But Western leaders usually fear to acknowledge reliance on nuclear weapons. They fear the public will not understand. They fear Moscow will suck the West into talks on denuclearization, that political pressures in Western Europe for denuclearization will be uncontrollable. So they drag their heels on arms control and make Moscow look even better in the public opinion war. They end up having unrealistic discussions of deterrence and unreasonable concerns about arms control.

Better for leaders to talk openly and honestly about maintaining nuclear deterrence and pursuing the gradual reduction of nuclear arms. Only in this way can they build the necessary public support for both deterrence and arms control. An uphill climb, yes, but not a slippery slope.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## AIDS: Good News and Bad

Is the AIDS epidemic scything indiscriminately through the population like a medieval plague? Or is it still largely confined to high-risk groups like drug addicts, homosexuals and their sexual partners? The answer is critical because it determines which of two quite different strategies society pursues. The Reagan administration, almost certainly, has picked the wrong answer and the wrong policy.

Administration officials liken the disease to the Black Death and now the president himself declares that "AIDS is surreptitiously spreading throughout our population." By contrast, here is the judgment of Harold Jaffe, chief AIDS epidemiologist at the federal Centers for Disease Control:

"We really have not seen much evidence for the spread of the virus [outside] risk groups. For most people, the risk of AIDS is essentially zero. . . . Why it isn't getting out beyond the immediate sexual partners of the risk-group members, I don't know. Is the disease going to sweep into the heterosexual population, like Africa? I don't see it."

The evidence for the optimistic view, though complete, comes from the AIDS virus's differing rate of spread among different groups. It spread explosively among homosexuals, because they often engaged in sexual practices now known to promote transmission, and among addicts because they inject infected blood directly into their bloodstream. But several lines of evidence continue to suggest that the rate of spread among heterosexuals in the United States is at present considerably slower.

• The virus can clearly be transmitted heterosexually. Some studies of the partners of risk group members show that about one out of five has become infected. But that *cota* has another side. Despite repeated, unprotected intercourse, four out of five of the partners have remained uninfected.

• If the virus were spreading fast heterosexually from the risk groups, among the first to be infected might be those with other sexually transmitted diseases. Three cities have done AIDS testing at venereal disease clinics among people who say they are not homosexuals, addicts or their partners. The results are striking. Among 205 attending a clinic in Queens, New York, one has the virus. Among 1,000 screened in Denver, only one has tested positive. Among 300 in Seattle, none are positive.

If AIDS is to spread widely, that would surely be evident in New York, where the virus has been endemic for a decade and now infects an estimated 50,000 New Yorkers in high-risk groups. Some 40 percent of people tested at an East Side AIDS testing site in Manhattan last month were women at low risk, from the population at large. Not one tested positive for the AIDS virus.

The AIDS virus may yet move into the population at large. Those outside the risk groups cannot in any way relax their guard. But these figures do suggest that the epidemic may still be largely confined, and that there is still the chance of keeping it so. That is the good news about AIDS.

The bad news is the continuing devastation of the communities at risk. Homosexuals have borne the nightmare with a courage and resourcefulness from which others may learn. Nothing can replace the wasted lives, or the toll in professional and artistic worlds. Much of a talented community is living under this mortal shadow, desperately waiting for a treatment to be developed. May it come soon.

Bad news about AIDS continues to come from Central and East Africa. Some surveys show a high incidence of the virus among both men and women. Means to curb its spread, like education, screening the blood supply and sterilizing hospital needles, are often unknown or unaffordable. Western aid is increasing but America could do still more.

The lack of spread evident in the United States has clear implications for policy. Focus every possible effort on containing the virus. . . . Begin a serious program of methadone and other treatment for all drug addicts who seek it. . . . Ignore any protests of blackmail and pressure the leaders of black and Hispanic communities beset by drugs to spread word of the dangers of AIDS. Those are the hard, politically thankless tasks that the administration has so far overlooked.

Instead, its spokesmen prefer to operate about Black Death, infecting the population at large with an epidemic of fear. The public, frightened, then demands firmer measures; the administration responds with irrelevant exhortations to test applicants for marriage licenses. AIDS is not the Black Death. It could become so, particularly if the administration continues to preach and posture — and ignore the main threat.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Trouble in Panama

Fearing, he said, God's wrath and also having just been fired, the second-ranking officer in Panama's defense forces, which run the country for nearly 20 years, told all. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera said his boss, General Manuel Noriega, had, as alleged, altered by fraud the outcome of presidential elections in 1984 and ordered the assassination of a critic. He put a number (\$12 million) on the sum the Shah of Iran supposedly paid the late dictator Omar Torrijos to take refuge in Panama, and charged, without proof, that General Noriega among others, including the CIA, had had a hand in the accident that took General Torrijos's life. Oh, yes, the colonel confessed he had made big money selling visas to Cubans.

All this hanging out of dirty linen was enough to galvanize a country accustomed to living easily with a high level of official corruption and military intrusiveness. All the political parties, the private sector, the church and many citizens seem to have decided they have had enough. Their protests were met by the armed forces of General Noriega, who has now imposed something like military law, choked off the opposition press and undertaken arbitrary arrests. He is

the kind of Latin强人 most people thought did not exist anymore. Everything he is doing now — calling out troops, blaming the CIA — fits with what could be expected from someone who is trying to save his skin and protect his ill-gotten gains.

Panama is a country created by foreign intrigue, and it remains a country whose politics rotate on the pressures and wishes, real and presumed, of the United States. Traditionally, U.S. policy has aimed at ensuring as much democracy as was deemed consistent with the stability demanded by the presence of the strategic Panama Canal. Panamanians habitually scan official American words, including U.S. press leaks, for signs of what is on Washington's mind.

The signs Panama is reading these days — the calls paid by the American ambassador, for instance — tend toward the cautious and the ambiguous. This should not be. No Panamanian should have the slightest doubt that Washington favors prompt peaceful progress toward a situation in which fairly elected civilians run the country, the army stays in the barracks and duly convicted criminals sit in jail.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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## OPINION

## In the Drive Against AIDS, Why Pledge a Blank Check?

By Charles Krauthammer

**W**Ashington — AIDS is public enemy No. 1, says President Reagan. It is on every front page, on every candidate's lips. Everyone agrees: We need to do more. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas has the presidential candidate's standard AIDS formulation, calling for spending "whatever resources [are] necessary to get the job done."

Whatever resources? When politicians are unanimous on any issue, it is time to pause. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee has called for a "Manhattan Project" on AIDS. Why should the fight against AIDS be the exclusive beneficiary of a huge government effort?

Because AIDS is fatal? Since 1981, AIDS has killed about 20,000 Americans. Heart disease kills 65,000 every month. Because AIDS strikes young people in the prime of their lives? Schizophrenic, which afflicts 1,650,000 Americans, is also primarily a disease of young people. It destroys their minds. (Many of the wretched homeless are finishing long careers as schizophrenics.) Because AIDS is going to strike a lot of people in the future? The surgeon general estimates that by the end of 1991 a total of 270,000 AIDS cases will have occurred in the United States. This year alone there will be 965,000 new cancer cases.

It is not good politics to come out against an AIDS cure, but it is worth asking the question: Why should AIDS be a privileged disease — federally protected, as it were — while other diseases, many of which cause suffering in many more Americans, are not?

The only possible answer is that AIDS is such an explosive threat to society that it must be stopped now. The key to this claim is that AIDS is breaking through to the general population. But the latest numbers indicate otherwise. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome remains largely confined to two groups: male homosexuals and intravenous drug abusers. They continue to account for 9 out of 10 cases. Heterosexual transmission accounts for no more than 4 percent of cases.

A study presented at the Third International Conference on AIDS demonstrates how difficult heterosexual transmission is. It showed that women whose partners had AIDS needed a very large number of sexual contacts before contracting the disease.

For example, of women who had sex more than 600 times with an AIDS patient, only one in three contracted the disease. If 1 percent of random males are infected with AIDS, a woman would need 60,000 individual sexual contacts with American males to incur a one-third chance of contracting AIDS.

Of the two major risk groups, drug abusers are not organized. Gays are. Gay rights groups have turned AIDS into a political issue. They have two principal demands on the government: immediate

cure and no testing. They have not been explicit about their wishes.

During the Washington conference, there were many political demonstrations. A demonstration outside the White House featured chants of "Reagan, Reagan, too little, too late." Pamphlets distributed at the conference urged the booting of administration officials who proposed testing. And booted they were, despite the fact that the proposals the administration offered — testing prisoners, couples about to marry, and aliens seeking entry to the United States — were both moderate and reasonable.

Gays have every right to lobby. But the general public has an equal right to question their sense of entitlement. Other groups have other diseases, some just as terrible, some more so. Medical claims on society, like nonmedical claims, must be tested against each other. Yet the AIDS constituency has been adamant in demanding special protection.

And getting it. In August, the District of Columbia made it illegal for insurance companies to require AIDS tests for people applying for life and health insurance.

Normally, insurance companies want to know whether you are subject to a life-threatening illness. Getting insurance is difficult if you are. The callousness of the actuarial table is an argument perhaps for national health insurance. It is not an argument for giving a special exemption to those carrying the AIDS virus.

Where does this sense of entitlement come from? After all, unlike say, a brain tumor, AIDS is preventable. We know exactly how to contract it and exactly how to prevent it. Preventative measures are not particularly complicated. Moreover, they are all within the power of the individual to control. With rare exceptions, contracting AIDS, like contracting lung cancer, requires the collaboration of the victim. That is not true of many other catastrophic illnesses.

This does not mean that AIDS victims deserve neither our compassion nor our support. It does mean that those who claim that AIDS victims deserve special compassion and special support have some explaining to do. So far, they have not done it.

On Capitol Hill, when money is pre-

ferentially funneled to a particular disease in the news, cynics call it the "disease-of-the-month" club" syndrome. AIDS is turning into the disease of the decade. It is hard to speak dispassionately about it without getting boozed.

AIDS deserves funding and its victims our care. But it is not the pandemic its publicists would like us to believe, nor does it merit its privileged position at the head of every line of human misfortunes that make claims on our resources, attention and compassion. It is a disease. You would not know it from reading the papers, but there are others.

Washington Post Writers Group.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Behind the Enduring Peace

Regarding the opinion column "Two Zeros Too Many in Gorbachev's Offer" (May 30) by Joseph Joffe:

Mr. Joffe reiterates the tired old argument about nuclear weapons having kept the peace for 40 years. There is no evidence for this, and there will be no one left alive if it is proved wrong. It could equally well be argued that nuclear weapons have prevented a European peace settlement, such as that in 1815 after Napoleon's defeat, which was achieved despite the disputes among the victorious allies. A far more probable reason for the absence of a major war in Europe is the fact that Germany, the main aggressor nation since the 1870s, has been kept in check by the occupying powers.

ROSE KNIGHT, Canterbury, England.

#### On Austria's Past

Professor G.-K. Kindermann's revisionist history regarding Austria's recent past (*Letters, June 5*) cannot go unchallenged. Mr. Kindermann claims that "between 1938 and 1945, there was no Austrian Vichy-type government." Of course not. Austria was then a willing member of the German Reich, with an estimated 10 percent of the population in Nazi Party.

From Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, who in 1938 welcomed the Nazis into Austria (and lived to regret it), but who in 1934 proclaimed in an interview that "divine providence is guiding the world away from democratic forms into authoritarian leadership," and that "the Führer principle is now penetrating the Old as

it is believed that 70 percent of Eichmann's staff was Austrian.)

He says: "Those thousands of Austrians who actively and voluntarily cooperated with Nazi Germany cannot fairly be considered as representing Austria..." And why not, may one ask? After all, they were, until the tides of war started turning, the overwhelming majority.

The regime of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss that Mr. Kindermann extols (*and that Kurt Waldheim supported*) was in reality less of an enemy than a watered-down rival of Hitler and Mussolini, a weakly and anti-Semitic one-party state that many of its adherents (through not the leaders) considered a mere preliminary stage toward Nazism.

Perhaps a few quotations (all from 1934) may prove the point:

This from Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, the leader of the Heimwehr, an army of thugs that helped to keep Chancellor Dollfuss in power: "Our aim is the unmitigated realization of fascist ideas."

This from an "anti-Nazi" poster of the Fatherland Front (the only authorized party) searching hard for an issue: "What is Hitler's aim? He wants to lead us into slavery by pretending that we Austrians are all Jews and Jewish mixtures, hence descendants of a despised race. To him there are no Aryan Austrians!"

From Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, who in 1938 welcomed the Nazis into Austria (and lived to regret it), but who in 1934 proclaimed in an interview that "divine providence is guiding the world away from democratic forms into authoritarian leadership," and that "the Führer principle is now penetrating the Old as

well as the New World. It has ruled the Church from the beginning."

As for the supposed "armist Nazi uprising" of July 1934, was it really the crushing defeat for Hitler that Mr. Kindermann claims, or not rather a fight for power within the system, with the Heimwehr playing a more than dubious role?

Sure Austria in the 1930s resisted the Reich, but did it actually resist Nazism?

G.S. TROLLER, Paris.

#### The Red Square Wonder

"A tale full of wonders," as The New York Times describes the Mathias Rust flight, sums it up perfectly. In my view it surely doesn't have any challenger as the escapade of the century.

Congratulations to the writer of the editorial, "A Dream Come True" (June 3); and thank you for reproducing it for the benefit of those of us who would otherwise have missed this fine writing.

JOAO YEOBAK-AFARI, Accra, Ghana.

#### Fields in the West

Regarding the report "Status of Japanese Farmers Erodes" (June 6):

If the Japanese repealed costly subsidies to rice growers, within one or two years they could save enough money to buy substantial parts of California, Louisiana and Arkansas and export rice production as they do now with automobiles.

JAMES M. BOGIN, Hong Kong.

## The Way to the White House Is Through the Living Room

By Steve Sherman

**H**ANCOCK, New Hampshire — The story goes that a farmer driving a load of hay stopped at the entrance to a long covered bridge and studied it. "I can get through this and all right," he said before turning back. "But I sure can't squeeze through that one down there."

Perspective, as they say, is all, and the New Hampshire presidential primary focuses the national eye as no other primary can. Candidates know by

#### MEANWHILE

next February only a few of them are going to squeeze through and head down the road to the White House.

How does a state 0.3 percent the size of the nation with 0.4 percent of the population do it? It does it because it has always done it, since 1952. So jealously guarded is this first-in-the-nation primary that the state has legislated it to be the first.

What makes the New Hampshire primary so similar, however, is not merely being early but the way that people here go about assessing the candidates.

One Democratic hopeful, Bruce Babbitt, attended a typical "coffee" recently in Keene, a town of 21,000 in the southwestern corner of the state. Forty people showed up. One of them commented to all: "He's late." Fifteen minutes.

New Hampshire's contribution is a reminder to candidates that they are meeting real people. They meet them in hundreds of living rooms, where the people answer back. The candidates have to deal with them or goodbye. The citizens take their role seriously and they are not easily impressed.

Critics who quadrennially moan and groan about the influence of New Hampshire on the race point out that the state is not typical of the country, as if California or Nebraska were. Of course New Hampshire is not typical.

This year, statewide unemployment has hovered around 1.7 percent, now considered no unemployment but merely figures to represent people between jobs. New Hampshire ranks 49th in state and local tax revenues, 43d in federal expenditures. Rock-bottom taxes can mean meager services.

On the other hand, despite low teacher salaries, New Hampshire placed first in the nation in the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores last year, as it has every year for the last five years.

What the people of New Hampshire do represent are the hopes, desires, fears, concerns and ideals of the country as a whole. In this sense, yes, they are a sample of the national soul.

Fewer and fewer states are positioned for personal contact beyond a handshake and a shoeshine. Here, the candidate is the campaign. People demand direct interaction; a distant wave and a TV blip or two do not suffice.

So when Mr. Babbitt arrived at the

small house in a hard-working neighborhood, he made the slow rounds of shaking hands and chatting. Then the candidate took to a side wall, and in this homey, literate, scrutinizing crowd he spoke for 10 minutes. As is the custom, he opened the rest of the hour to questions and, politely, got good and grilled.

One woman kept at Mr. Babbitt about nuclear power. She challenged his position of managing existing plants and developing no more. "It's either a poisonous technology or it isn't," she said, wanting them all stopped. Mr. Babbitt asked, to laughs, "Can I win you over on arms control?"

A man asked about the homeless in an extraordinarily rich country, about the estimated 26 million functional illiterates in the United States and about whether the candidate would be working toward world government. The man did not get enough answers. The candidate was against homelessness and illiteracy. World government had to wait until other problems were solved. Next question.

But the man took the floor again: "The question about world government isn't irrelevant the way you make it sound. We want to know what your policies will be when you're in the White House and if you'll pull the United States out of the World Court. The Reagan administration did that when the CIA illegally mined the Nicaraguan harbor. Are you going to have the same policies or not?"

On it went. Mr. Babbitt was adept, convincing to some, well-examined by all. Afterward, a stalwart older woman said, "Well, he has moxie." The would-be president later invited her to a party in the White House. "I'll be in shock if you remember," she said, having heard such banality in the past.

Joseph Grandaison is Democratic Party chairman of New Hampshire, a long-time political organizer and a former state campaign manager for George McGovern. He put it this way: "You have to keep in mind that these candidates, whether they're a governor, a congressman or a senator, believe that the whole world revolves around them. It is a very humbling process they're put through here." And, he said, "it renewes them emotionally with problems that most of us face."

Each candidate spends about 3 days in New Hampshire over the campaign and attends, on average, 65 coffees.

These coffees average 25 people. Is all this worth it to the candidates? The people do not care about that. It is worth it to them. Their attitude is that if they had the chance, they would change the Mr. President to Mr. Civil Servant. That is worth the New Hampshire primary right there.

The writer is a New Hampshire political journalist. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

# New Wave Heroes Move Center Stage

*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — Things are looking up for Marc Audibet, whose brave efforts had gone virtually unnoticed for years. The acknowledged leader of Paris fashion's new wave, Audibet is now being discovered by the mainstream press and interviewed in both British and American Vogue.

His last collection was bought by, among others, Kashiyama, Bloomingdale's and Charles Galley in Los Angeles. Audibet is also

"I want to make money and I will," Audibet said. "But first I want to establish my image." Actually, Audibet has been making considerable money by free-lancing for a number of companies including André Lang in Rome and Renown in Japan. But he kept funding it back into his own house, with each collection costing him one million francs (about \$167,000).

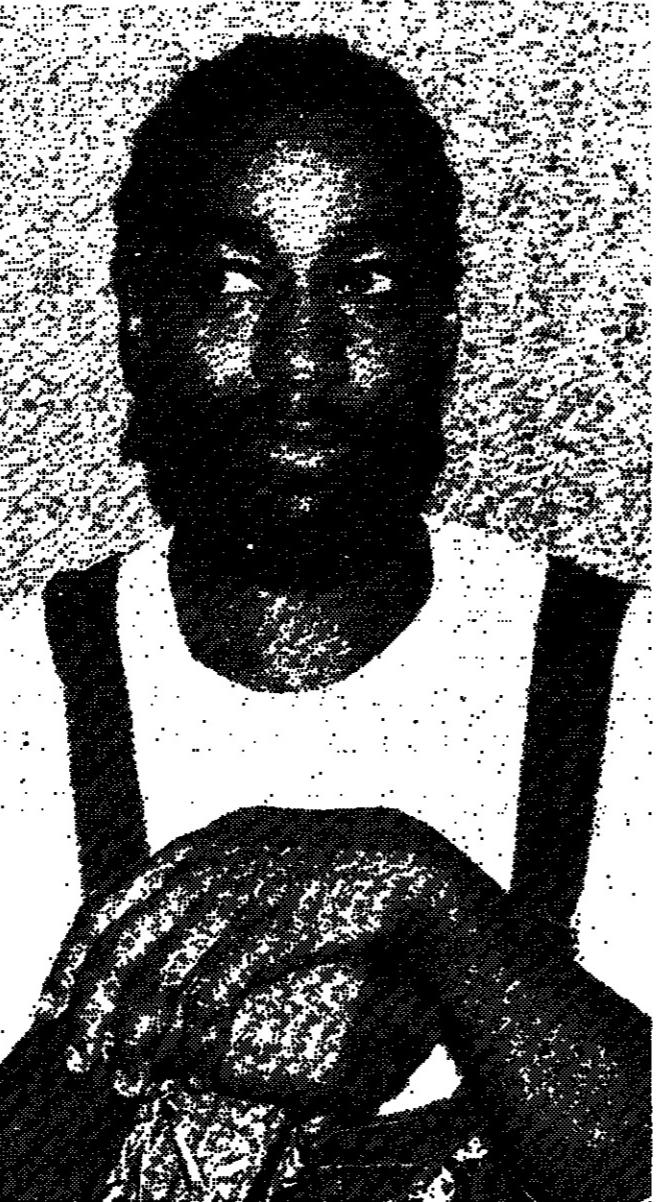
Audibet functions from a modest, no-frills Montmartre studio. Tall, thin, gangly and as pale as an elegant asparagus, he was born and raised in Paris. After spending two years in a school preparing for the Beaux Arts and the Ecole des Arts Décoratifs, he quit and went right to work.

He was hired as an assistant by both Emmanuel Ungaro and Nino Cerruti. "I learned the essential of my craft at Cerruti's, doing both men's and women's collections. But the men's collections were even more important to me, and I would advise every young designer to start with menswear."

It is far more rigorous. There is something more difficult that forces you into seeking solutions. Cut is essential and so is the choice of materials. I feel there is nothing more stimulating to me, and I would advise every young designer to start with menswear."

Audibet said he was also inspired by the Chinese system where young men learn under great masters. He said he used to ask for the most difficult tasks "such as designing tie collections. What could be more difficult than a tie collection? It's very difficult to create something new and different and yet not feminine. Yet, I managed. But I must say, I owe a lot to Cerruti because, when I started, I was not interested in menswear at all. But he managed to convince me."

After five years with Cerruti, Audibet went on to become a successful free-lance stylist. But although he gave his clients exactly what they wanted, "I realized that I should have my own house. Because when you're a stylist for somebody else, you have to conform. You must respect their product and their image. Each time I wanted to do something new, my clients would automatically reject



Patrick Kelly.

it. So in 1984, I started my own collections."

Things are looking up also for Patrick Kelly, a young American designer who landed in Paris in 1979 without a nickel. Kelly has found a financial backer and just opened his own studio and boutique at 6, rue du Parc Royal.

Kelly specializes in upbeat, youthful and kicky clothes with an irresistible appeal all their own. One of his most famous dresses had hundreds of multicolored buttons shaped into a heart and shaping the bodice. Another had dozens of multicolored bows scattered over a white background. His most outrageous, designed for the black model Pat Cleveland, involved a string of bananas, recalling Josephine Baker at the Folies Bergère.

A big, cheerful guy, Kelly comes from Vicksburg, Mississippi, where his grandmother is still alive at 103. She, as well as the American South, are strong sources of inspiration, especially noticeable in big Mother Hubbard cotton dresses and red bandanas. The latter were used by Kelly both for shirts and trimming the bottom of skirts.

His first job in Paris was working for a nightclub whose owner wanted to know how fast he could sew a dress. "I can make as many dresses as you want in one day," said Kelly, who landed the job making stage costumes in a tiny hotel room with an old Singer sewing machine.

Things have changed for Kelly.

He now works for the Victoire boutique, whose manager, Françoise Chassagnac, was the first to give him a real chance. Besides the Victoire collection and his own, Kelly also designs for Benetton.

It is 1984, I started my own collections."

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# Aerospace: Military Markets

*Tussle With U.S.*

## Japan Wants A Warplane Of Its Own

By Daniel Sneider

**T**OKYO — Controversy is certain to accompany whatever decision the Japanese government makes in selecting a new jet fighter for its FSX project.

American congressional leaders have already condemned the possible selection of a domestically developed plane proposed by Japan's aeronautics industry. Last March, Senator John C. Danforth, a prominent spokesman on trade issues, urged the Reagan administration to forcefully support American manufacturers trying to sell their aircraft to Japan.

The Missouri Republican wrote in a letter that Japan was ready to "develop and build" its own aircraft rather than buy "a superior American product." U.S. producers, Mr. Danforth said, "want to sell a high-technology product [Japan] freely admits it wants. It is a high-quality product offered at a competitive price. The Japanese produce nothing that comes close."

American officials avoid making a link between defense and trade. But they argue that, on military grounds alone, it does not make sense for Japan to spend its limited defense resources on more costly domestic aircraft. Moreover, Pentagon officials say that Japanese estimates of the cost of domestic development are understated by perhaps as much as half.

Leaders of the Japanese industry, and their supporters in the defense establishment, see the issue quite differently. The future of Japan's aerospace industry, they believe, is at stake in the FSX project. "If we are not given the opportunity to carry out the FSX development program now," an official of the Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies (SJAC) insisted, "another such development program is not expected for 20 or 30 years."

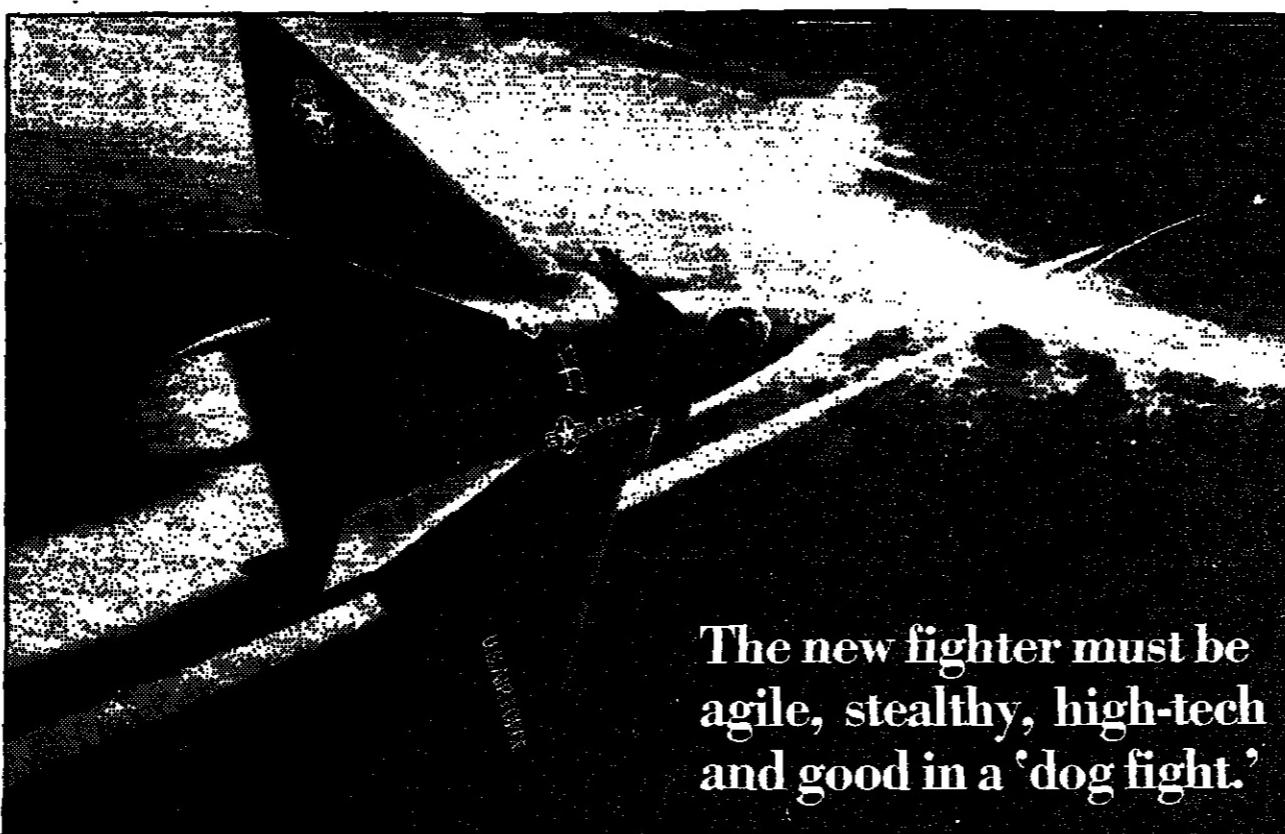
"The aircraft industry is one of the major elements which compose the defense of our country," the SJAC official said, "a pioneer forging the frontier of advanced technology where the future of our nation lies."

Japanese industry, which has joined in a five-company consortium to build FSX, contends that it can design and develop a state-of-the-art fighter at competitive cost. "I am confident that our proposal is best for the performance and cost," said Yoshiro Sasaki, the general manager of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) aircraft division. MHI is Japan's leading aerospace and defense firm.

The Japan Defense Agency hopes to deploy the FSX (Support Fighter Experimental) sometime in the mid-1990s. The aircraft is to replace the aging F-1 support fighter, Japan's only other domestically developed supersonic aircraft. The defense agency plans to build between 100 and 170 aircraft. The contract, industry sources say, is worth \$7 billion to 10 billion.

Over the past two years, the defense agency has been studying several options for FSX. One is purely domestic development. Another is purchase of a foreign aircraft — the three possibilities under examination are General Dynamics' F-16 Fighting Falcon, McDonnell Douglas Aircraft's F/A-18 Hornet, and the European consortium Panavia's Tornado. A third option is to postpone the decision by

Continued on page 10



The new fighter must be agile, stealthy, high-tech and good in a 'dog fight.'

Artist's conception of Lockheed's ATF

*Combat Aircraft*

## U.S. Develops Fighter For the 21st Century

By Peter Middleton

**L**ONDON — For more than a decade, U.S. frontline fighters have enjoyed a technological, if not numerical, superiority over their Soviet counterparts. Now, the Soviet Union has closed the performance gap and the United States is spending more than \$5 billion on an eight-year program to develop the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF).

Designed to replace the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle as the premier U.S. Air Force fighter from the mid-1990s and to remain in service for more than a quarter of a century, ATF will be an extremely agile, stealthy, supersonic air-combat vehicle with twice the range of the F-15.

It will have a single pilot, but twin engines, probably featuring thrust-vector control to facilitate operations from short, battle-damaged

airfields and to enhance its combat maneuverability. Advanced radar, electro-optical systems and missiles will allow it to engage multiple enemy targets simultaneously, well beyond visual range. It will also be a good close-in "dog fighter."

The U.S. Air Force plans to buy 750 at a target unit price of \$35 million (at 1985 dollar rates).

Prototype development contracts were awarded last October to two U.S. industry teams: Lockheed/Boeing/General Dynamics (YF-22A) and Northrop/McDonnell Douglas (YF-23A). Each \$691 million contract covers construction of two aircraft, plus a ground-based avionics test vehicle.

First flights are set for the end of 1989. For the first time, the Department of Defense is demanding that competing contractors risk substantial sums of their own money on

Continued on page 11

*Third World Competition on Rise*

## Shrinking Market, Costs Bring Shift in Fighter Production

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

**P**ARIS — Two of the brightest stars of the Paris Air Show this year will undoubtedly be Europe's next generation fighters, the French Rafale and British EAP demonstrator, although neither aircraft will be mass-produced before the mid-1990s.

However, a long-term decrease in overall defense spending and higher unit prices per aircraft mean that European nations and the United States will be buying fewer fighters tomorrow than they are today.

Meanwhile, a growing number of Third World nations are expected to develop their own cheap fighters, thus increasing competition in a shrinking market.

As many U.S. aerospace executives admit, the "boon times" of the massive Reagan defense buildup are over. As a result, the fighters under development today must be geared almost as strongly to the export market as to the needs of their own country's national defense.

"With the skyrocketing of R&D costs," said Aaron Karp, director of arms trade research at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, "every aircraft has become an export aircraft. You simply have to get some money back."

According to the World Military Aircraft Forecast of DMS, Inc., a U.S.-based defense market study group, Western and Third World countries will manufacture more than 10,000 fighters/attack aircraft over the next decade, worth an estimated \$205 billion (in 1985 dollars).

Non-Soviet fighter production will peak at 1,200 aircraft per year in 1988, according to the DMS study. After that, it will decrease steadily to a low of 930 aircraft per year in 1995.

The study said that, "The reduction . . . is due also to the fact that most international future requirements do not anticipate a one-for-one replacement of older models with the newer designs."

The primary reason is that the fighters of tomorrow will cost up to twice as much as today's in 1985 dollars.

DMS forecasts that Dassault's Rafale will cost 40 percent more than a Mirage-2000, while the European Fighter Aircraft will run 42.8 percent more than today's Tornado. But the U.S. Air Force's Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) clearly wins the prize. Budgeted at \$32 million, cost over-

runs could push it as high as \$50 million, as compared to the \$17.6 million of today's F-16.

Rapid advances in electronics is another. Fewer fighters will theoretically be needed to perform the same task, although opponents of high-tech weaponry claim that "fewer but better" makes each individual fighter a more valuable target, and, therefore, more subject to enemy attack.

In response, many countries have opted to upgrade existing fighters rather than replace them. This is particularly true of the F-4 Phantom fleets of Israel, Japan and West Germany.

South Africa has chosen the same course with its aging Mirage-3s, which it cannot replace due to the 1977 United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa. Chile, Switzerland, and Ecuador also are upgrading the avionics on their French-built Mirages.

"The overall effect of the shrinking market," said Mr. Karp, "is to force the aerospace companies to specialize in the production of one type of aircraft, instead of making everything for everybody as they did before."

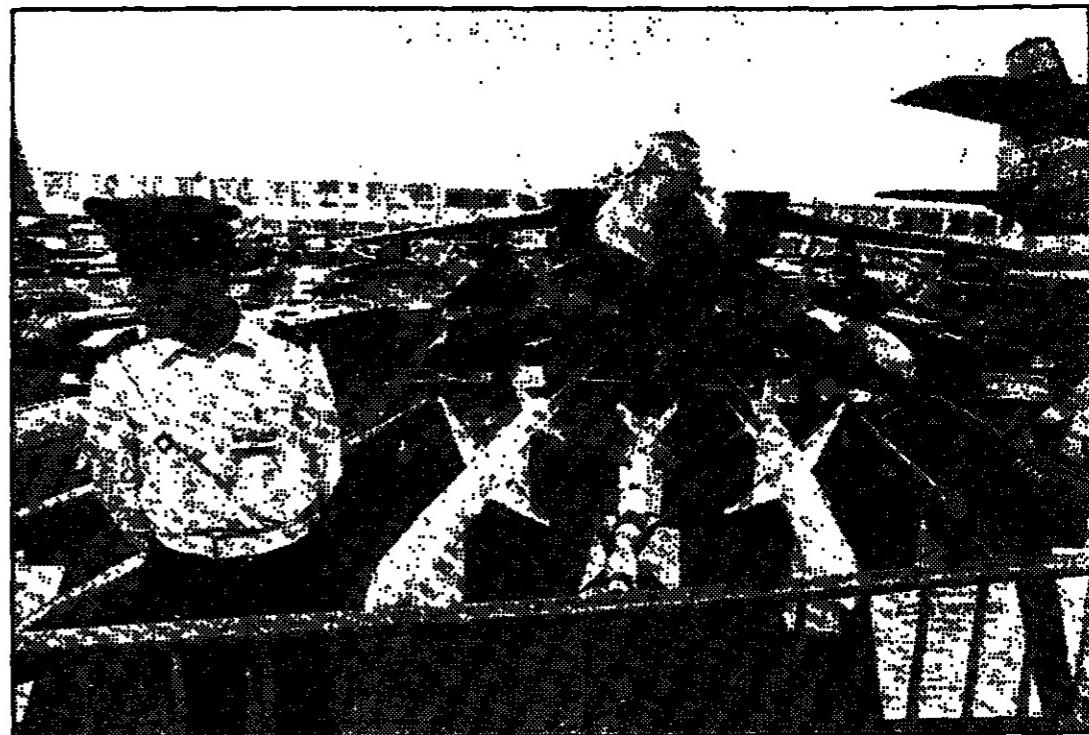
According to DMS forecasts, the United States will build 6,497 of the 10,716 that will be produced by non-Soviet countries over the next 10 years, and it will face tough competition on many markets with European manufacturers.

Most customers would prefer to buy U.S. combat aircraft. This is especially true in the Middle East. According to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the region accounted for 55 percent of all arms sales to developing nations over the 1980-1983 period. But political quid pro quo have deterred many Third World countries from pleading their case before the U.S. Congress — an experience that left bitter memories in a country as pro-American as Saudi Arabia.

S as a result, many developing nations have looked to European manufacturers. However, as the cost of European fighters goes up, you may eventually turn to half a dozen developing countries that have fledgling combat aircraft industries.

These new fighters, built by India, Indonesia, Brazil, Israel, China and Taiwan, will cull a growing share of the Third World market, which has a less pressing need for high technology than the West.

"What you have is a segmented market," Mr. Karp said.



Planes line the tarmac at the opening of the Paris Air Show at Le Bourget

John Copas-Van Hassel

At the top of the technology, only a few can compete. But everyone is pricing themselves off the export market. So you see developing a large second tier of mission specific airplanes, that will cost only half as much."

Aerospace experts agree that it is much less expensive to develop a fighter capable of a single mission, such as ground attack, than to develop one that can do everything.

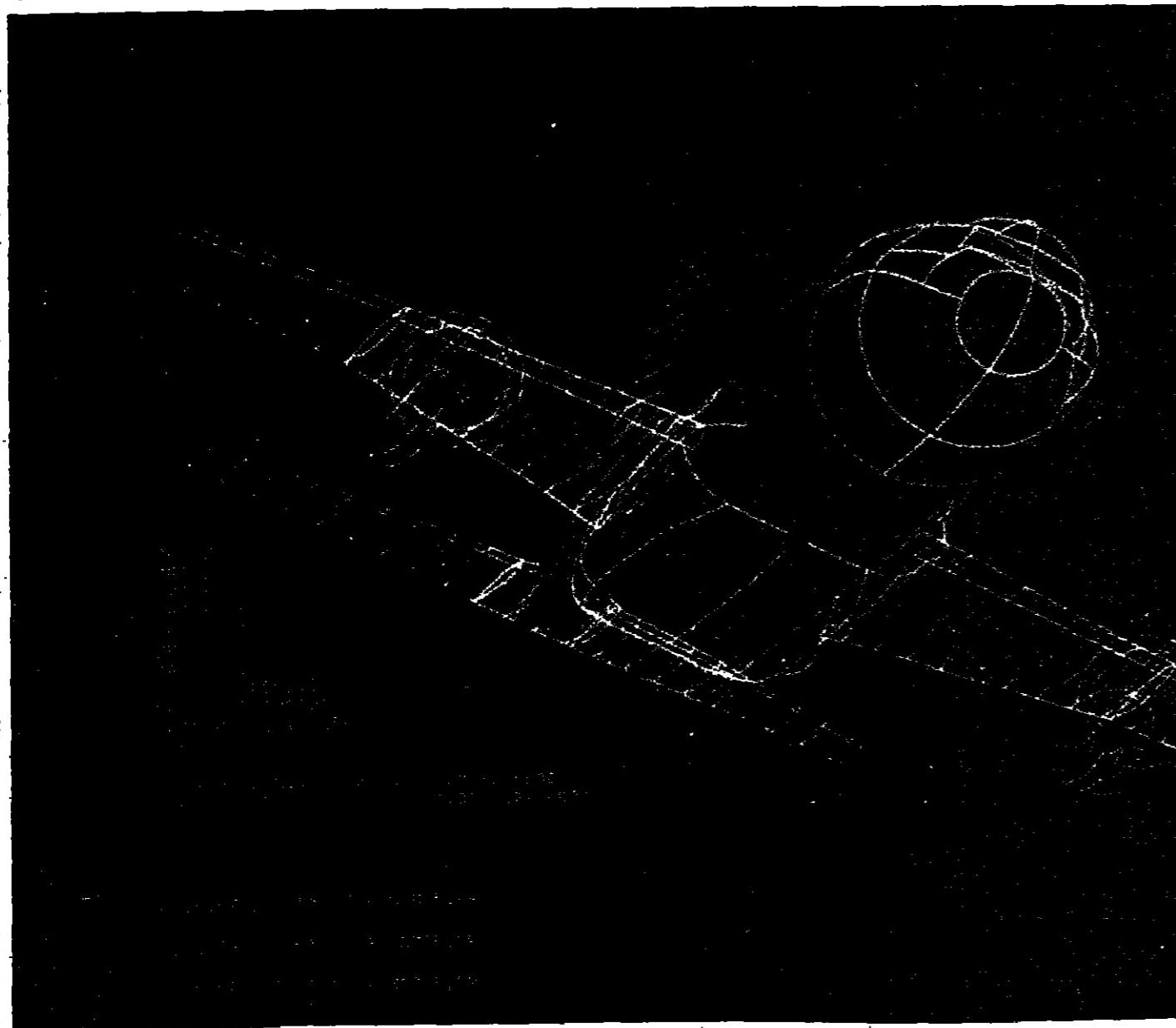
However, the trend in Europe and the United States is precisely to develop "multimission" fighters, capable of

everything from dogfights, bombing runs and high-altitude interception to ground-hugging troop support.

A plane such as the AMX, a specialized ground-attack aircraft built by a consortium of Italian and Brazilian companies, is expected to cost around \$10 million, compared to the \$29 million for the multimission F-15.

No one expects the AMX, or other "cheap" aircraft, to

Continued on page 10



## How This Plane Got The World's Computers Talking The Same Language.

When Aerospatiale and companies in three other countries set out to create the A320 Airbus, we thought we were compatible.

We were, but our computers weren't.

Our CAD/CAM systems — made by different companies in different countries — simply didn't speak the same language.

So Aerospatiale invented SET — a unique, neutral computer language that allows ordinarily incompatible systems

to use and exchange data in total harmony. If you're encountering similar problems in your sector of activity, we may be able to do more than just commiserate.

Write on your company letterhead to Director of Communications, 37 Blvd de Montmorency, Paris 75016, France, and we'll send you more detailed information about SET.

Any way you look at it, it beats going back to the drawing board.



that's special. that's aerospatiale.

## Competition Grows In Fighter Market

Continued from page 9

compare with the high-tech planes. However, they will compete with the comparably priced Dassault-Dornier Alpha jet or the British Aerospace Hawk, initially designed as advanced jet trainers but recently upgraded to double as ground-attack planes.

Dassault, which has not taken any new export orders in more than a year, is clearly aware of the danger posed by the new Third World producers. Over the past three years, Dassault executives have been trying to negotiate co-operation agreements with Brazil, Indonesia and India, but so far without success.

"If we do not cooperate, the competition will simply get worse," a Dassault spokesman said. "But if we play the game, at least we get something. In the future, Dassault will be selling know-how as much as aircraft."

Japan is another potential competitor. It is committed to buying 100 Fighter Support Experimental aircraft, or FSE, in the 1990s. However, it is not yet clear whether it will agree with the United States to build locally an upgraded F-16 or F-18, or whether Mitsubishi will opt for developing an all Japanese aircraft.

"We hope that U.S. resistance [to selling Japan design technology] will keep them from making their own fighter," one European aerospace executive said. "Look what happened in the automobile industry. The risk is that they sell their own aircraft throughout the world at prices we can't beat. We must keep the Japanese off the market at any cost."

But the strongest competition on tomorrow's military aircraft market may come from China, which has already begun selling its Shenyang F-6 and F-7 fighters to both Iraq and Iran, where they have been "combat-proven."

Although the Shenyang fighters are copies of the MiG-19 and the MiG-21, the Chinese have re-equipped them with more powerful engines and a new avionics package bought from the West. Other export customers include Egypt, Pakistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

DMS conservative estimates that the Chinese will produce more than 300 F-7s over the next decade and 450 of the follow-on

F-8, which is being developed with a \$550 million package of U.S. avionics recently approved by the U.S. Congress. Chinese officials said that, although the F-8 still looked like the MiG-23, "this is now primarily a Western aircraft."

One advantage of the Chinese aircraft is their price.

George Daingpol, an analyst of Chinese affairs at the Paris-based Atlantic Institute, said the Chinese sold 100 F-7s to Egypt in December 1982 for a unit price of \$3 million. But last year, he said, the Chinese dropped the price to \$1 million in a sale of 50 F-7s to Iran.

This year, breaking with decades of secrecy, the Chinese aerodynamics industry will be exhibiting its planes at an international air show for the first time. This will mark its entry as a full-fledged competitor on the international aerospace market. And given the advantages of buying Chinese — low cost, quick delivery and a lack of political strings — it could also mark a significant increase in Chinese export earnings.

The biggest question mark in evaluating the future market for combat aircraft is the Soviet Union.

Having earned a reputation for parochialism among their client states by posting KGB guards to airfields where Soviet-built planes were being kept, the Soviets have a

long way to go to becoming true competitors.

But recently, there have been hints of a change. Last year, in an unexpected move, the Soviets flew a demonstration team of new MiG-29s to Finland to show them off to potential customers — and Western eyes.

Since then, the MiG-29 has been delivered to Syria and Iraq, while India has signed a co-production agreement.

However, according to military analysts, the MiG-29 simply cannot compete with modern aircraft built in the West. In particular, at least the export version appears to lack a look-down, shoot-down ra-

cheteric system.

Meanwhile, both General Dynamics, with an advanced version of the F-16, and Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation of France, with its Rafale plane, have disclosed plans to also compete for contracts in Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway.

The U.S. Defense Department said in March that the United States would like to participate in the \$15 billion project, but ruled out retaliation if U.S. companies were excluded. A key factor, industry sources said, was fear of jeopardizing General Dynamics' proposal to replace F-16s in Western Europe with an advanced version currently being developed.

**AXEL KRAUSE** is the economics correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

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Aviation  
Economy

## U.S. Procurement and Production

# Pentagon Confronts a Shrinking Budget

By David F. Bond

**W**ASHINGTON — The U.S. armed services, faced with a third straight year of defense budget contractions, are trying to maintain their most important aircraft production programs and advance development work on planes they are counting on for the future.

For the air force, this means buying General Dynamics F-16 and McDonnell Douglas F-15 fighters at rates considerably lower than had been planned in recent years. It means putting fewer aircraft in the field or keeping them in use longer before they are retired. And it puts pressure on the service to keep on track its development of the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) and the engine and avionics systems needed for it.

As the air force moves toward production of the highly classified Advanced Technology Bomber (ATB), it faces the unwelcome job of making its in-production bomber, the B-1B, as capable as it was supposed to be. A new transport aircraft, the McDonnell Douglas C-17, also is in development.

The navy, with more aircraft production lines to preserve, cut back a number of its programs last winter as the Defense Department prepared budget requests for fiscal year 1988, which begins Oct. 1.

The navy has shuffled its plans further since then. The big development programs it is protecting are the Advanced Tactical Aircraft (ATA), a medium attack

The air force is taking low-cost approaches in programs that critics say are short-changed routinely in favor of fighter forces.

plane that is fully as secret as the ATB, and the V-22, a tilt rotor aircraft for use initially as a Marine Corps assault plane.

The army, with the smallest aviation program among the three services, made perhaps the most difficult decision in the fiscal year 1988 aircraft budgets — to end production of the McDonnell Douglas AH-64 attack helicopter early, after next year's buy.

The army also moved to reduce the production rate of Sikorsky UH-60 utility helicopters and to end a Bell Helicopter Textron program to improve OH-58 scout helicopters. But the army has struggled in its attempts to get started on an LHX (Light Helicopter Experimental) program to develop a 1990s replacement for the AH-1, UH-1 and other aging small helicopters.

This year's U.S. defense budget is down by about 7 percent, after allowing for inflation, below that of two years ago, and the FY 1988 budget, currently before the Congress, is likely to shrink as well. But as the Pentagon moves to low-

er, less economic production rates, it pays more per aircraft.

The air force has scaled back both of its bread-and-butter tactical aircraft programs in this way. Only a few years ago, it planned procurement of 216 F-16s and 60 F-15s each year into the 1990s. Now, the F-16 is to be built at 180 per year through 1992 and drop off to 120 per year after that.

F-15 production will be held to 42 per year until the program gives way to ATF in the mid-1990s. F-16s and F-15s manufactured during the 1990s will be powered by higher-thrust versions of the current General Electric F110 and Pratt & Whitney F100-220 engines.

The air force and the navy have agreed to develop their new, most capable aircraft so that each is adaptable to the other's needs. Thus, an ATF variant is to be available when the navy decides to replace the Grumman F-14 as its carrier-based air superiority aircraft. And the air force will look to an ATA derivative as an eventual

replacement for the General Dynamics F-111 long-range interdiction aircraft.

The air force is taking low-cost approaches in a couple of programs that critics say are short-changed routinely in favor of fighter forces:

- To modernize continental air defense interceptor forces, the air force decided last year to modify 270 of its older F-16s instead of buying new F-16s or Northrop F-20s. Losing this competition led Northrop to end the F-20 program for lack of sales. The air defense F-16s will get improved radars and communications equipment and will be adapted to launch radar-guided anti-aircraft missiles. Although the five-year modification program is said to be much less expensive than new aircraft, the F-16s taken from tactical forces for modification will be replaced by new, more modern F-16s.

- LTV will prototype and demonstrate improvements for its A-7 attack aircraft, including a modern engine, configuration changes, a low altitude/night attack system and other avionics upgrades. The idea is to avoid more expensive alternatives — an F-16 adaptation or a new aircraft — for close air support of ground forces.

The changes will be phased in, beginning next year. Procurement of the A-6E and an improved model, the A-6F, will not increase as much as the airwing changes would indicate, because A-6s will be replaced one-for-one by ATAs as the new aircraft becomes available.

The V-22 is in development by Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol for a first flight in

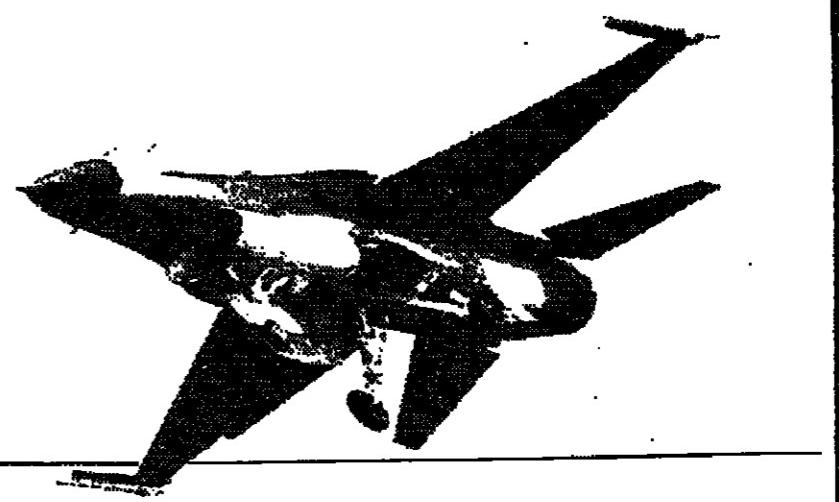
The navy has reduced its planned McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier rate so much, down to 15 per year starting in 1990, that one congressional committee wants to drop the program altogether.

Plans to acquire an improved version of the F-14 have been changed. Instead of producing all of the aircraft from scratch, the navy will get most of them by modifying existing F-14s. Grumman will build the new planes but will have to compete for the modification program. Instead of developing a new electronic warfare aircraft, the navy will modify Lockheed S-3s.

Some of the navy's replanning reflects a decision to change dramatically the mix of aircraft on aircraft carriers. Taking advantage of the two-mission capability of the F/A-18, the navy intends to decrease the numbers of F-14s and F/A-18s in a typical carrier airwing from 24 to 20 each, reducing but not compromising air superiority. With these and other freed-up deck spaces, it will double the number of Grumman A-6 medium attack aircraft, from 10 to 20, greatly increasing the airwing's firepower.

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## The Military Aircraft Market

Production Value in billions of U.S. dollars and Estimated Market Share

	Production Value	Market Share
McDonnell Douglas F-15, F/A-18, AV-8B Harrier, T-45	40.9	20 %
General Dynamics F-16	37.2	18 %
Dassault Mirage 2000, Mirage F1, Rafale, Alpha Jet, Jaguar	25.0	12 %
Northrop F/A-18, F-5, ATB	22.0	11 %

Source: DMS World Military Aircraft Forecast

mid-1988, will be able to fly like a helicopter when its wingtip rotors are tilted upward, and like a turbo-prop aircraft when they are tilted forward. Beyond the Marine Corps assault mission, tri-service uses for special operations forces, search and rescue, and cargo transport are planned, and the navy is studying an anti-submarine warfare variant as a replacement for the S-3.

In May, Defense Department reviewers rejected an army proposal to begin an LHX priority program by two industry

teams, Boeing Vertol/Sikorsky and Bell/McDonnell Douglas. Instead, the army was told to get new assessments by outside experts of its small-helicopter LHX concept and three alternatives — a larger helicopter, a tilt rotor aircraft and an improved AH-64. The assessments are due in time for another program review in November.

DAVID F. BOND is the Pentagon correspondent of Aerospace Daily.

## A Fighter for The 21st Century

Continued from page 9

development — hence the formation of industrial teams to spread the load.

With the incentive of production contracts potentially worth more than \$25 billion, industry is prepared to take that risk, even though only one airframe will go into full-scale development and production, following a competitive fly-off. Both General Electric and Pratt & Whitney are developing high-technology ATF engines.

The U.S. Navy is now showing interest in the potential of ATF as a turn-of-the-century, carrier-borne fighter, while pursuing parallel plans for a stealthy 1990s supersonic attack aircraft that could be the subject of a reciprocal U.S. Air Force purchase.

Last July, the Soviet Union fielded a formation of MiG-29 Fulcrum fighters at a Finnish air display, heralding the export of what the Pentagon described as a "highly capable" middleweight combat aircraft. Fulcrum is now in service with Iraq and India as well as with Soviet tactical forces, which already have more than 300, according to the Pentagon.

Fulcrum poses a performance challenge to the most capable Western fighters in its class — the General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon and the McDonnell Douglas F-18 Hornet.

Dominance of the heavyweight, air-combat arena by the U.S. Air Force F-15 and the U.S. Navy's Grumman F-14 Tomcat is also threatened by the final emergence of the Sukhoi Su-27 Flanker.

Flanker now incorporates many F-15 features, particularly around the rear fuselage, where major aerodynamic drag problems had been encountered. The Pentagon says that the Soviets have begun deploying Flanker both to strategic and home defense forces.

Another Soviet "heavy metal" fighter — the MiG-31 Foxhound — is also in production. More than 150 have been deployed for home air defense, according to the Pentagon.

Foxhound was developed in parallel with Flanker, possibly as an insurance against failure of the more radical Sukhoi design. It is a major redesign of the Foxbat interceptor/reconnaissance aircraft, which, despite its great speed (tri-sonic at high altitude), is useless for air combat because of poor maneuverability.

All three new Soviet fighters have state-of-the-art aerodynamics, big radars and advanced new missiles. The Pentagon credits all three with "look-down, shoot-down" capability against low-flying attack aircraft. This means that their radars and missiles can discriminate between targets and the background clutter of the surface over which they are flying.

While Foxhound is optimized for the interception of Western strike aircraft, such as the F-111, Tornado and B-1B, with few long-range (80 miles) missiles, both Fulcrum and Flanker represent a significant tactical air-combat threat. They are greatly superior to MiG-23 Floggers, which, in Libya's hands, have been trounced by U.S. Navy Tomcats.

"Strategic aviation is making a strong comeback in the Soviet Union," the Pentagon says. Besides maintaining superiority over the new Soviet fighters, and their successors, in any conflict, ATF would also have to deal with various attack aircraft.

Known types range from 400 obsolete Badgers and obsolescent Blinders, through the swing-wing Fencer in the F-111 class (450 have been built and it is still in

production) to the bigger swing-wing Backfire, which is described by the Pentagon as "formidable" in the European and Asian context. About 160 are in service, and about 30 are being built each year.

Even the old Bear turboprop is back in production, but now carries AS-15 cruise missiles that will also be among the weapons options for the Blackjack strategic bomber. This Rockwell B-1B look-alike is being flight-tested for possible entry into service next year.

Besides the classic fighter attributes of maneuverability, firepower and speed, the ATF design will stress two less obvious features in its bid to reaffirm Western air superiority — stealth and reliability — both of which will exploit U.S. technological advances.

**S**T EALTH is the art of reducing the chances of an enemy seeing you on radar or by electro-optical means — usually infrared — before you see him.

A high-tech extension of camouflage, stealth will be achieved in part by blending the aircraft into as smooth and unified a shape as possible, commensurate with other design objectives. This will help to disperse radar beams rather than reflect them back to searching enemy radar.

Fiber-reinforced plastic composite structures, which are chosen for their light weight and high strength, will also play a major stealth role because they are poor radar reflectors. Air-intake design will also be critical. Today's typical square-cut shapes can act like the radar-reflection amplitudes that sailors fit to their yachts.

Furthermore, ATF engines will be so powerful that supersonic cruise and most combat maneuvering will be performed without need for afterburner and its heightened infrared signature. This also minimizes fuel consumption to help ATF achieve twice the combat radius and endurance of the F-15, enabling it to engage enemy fighters over their own territory.

Reliability also helps to maximize air combat time per dollar. The U.S. Air Force specification calls for ATF to be twice as reliable as the F-16 and to have drastically reduced demands on spare parts and external electronic test equipment. Currently, a fully loaded C-141 jet freighter is needed to support every dozen F-15s deployed away from base. ATF must also be tolerant to battle damage.

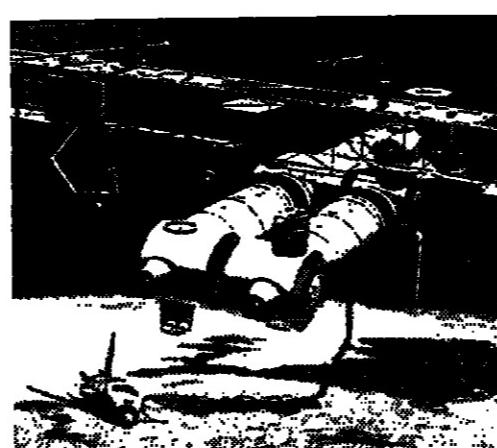
The key reliability technology is VHSC (very high-speed integrated circuit) which was developed in the United States to pack 100 times more digital computing power on to a chip than conventional micro-electronics.

Not only do these VHSC chips promise great reliability, but identical "common module" VHSC circuits will be fitted to different ATF electronic subsystems, further reducing requirements for spares.

VHSC computing power will enable distributed processing to be undertaken within radar, navigation, electronic warfare and flight-control systems, thus reducing the need for central computers, which are vulnerable to battle damage. ATF flight controls to be "self repairing," that is, if elements are disabled, the remainder will work out how to fly the aircraft and indicate to the pilot what mission can still be undertaken.

PETER MIDDLETON is associate editor of Flight International magazine.

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# Tilt-Rotor May Clear The Snarl

By Mark Patiky

**W**ASHINGTON — If you are fuming over possible muted flight while stymied in a traffic jam on the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway to New York's John F. Kennedy Airport, the autoroute to Orly in Paris, or the M4 to Heathrow in London, take heart. Your plane is probably just as delayed. This a fact of modern life.

The public is flying more, and everyone wants to arrive in the morning and return home by nightfall. Add to that the limited capacity of most major airports, the increasing strain on archaic air traffic control systems, plus airport distances requiring longer surface jousts than scheduled air times, and you have a reason for discontent.

By 1995, New York City airports are anticipating a 40 percent increase over the current 78 million passengers, a situation regarded by one industry observer as "a prescription for chaos."

One solution to this problem lies in the tilt-rotor, an aircraft combining helicopter maneuverability and airplane cruise speeds and range. This vehicle can span distances such as those between London and Paris at 350 miles (564 kilometers) an hour and land vertically at a city-center heliport, eliminating highway snarls and crowded airport terminals.

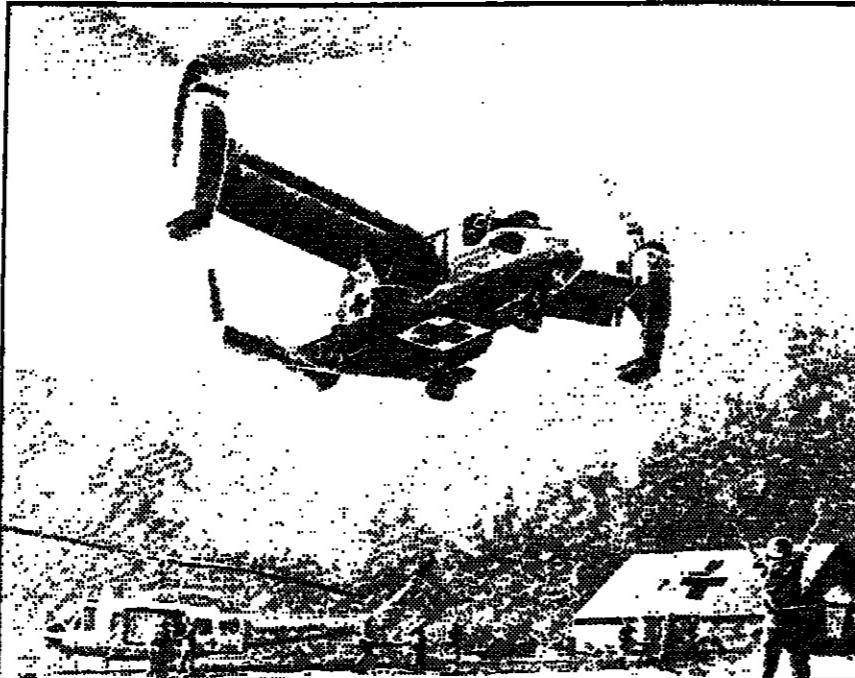
Such an aircraft is part of a \$2.5 billion joint U.S. venture between Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol Company. Known as the V-22 Osprey, the full-scale development now in progress for the army, navy, air force and marines will be the world's first production — versus experimental — tilt-rotor.

Scheduled for its inaugural flight by February 1988, initial military deliveries are expected in 1991.

The aircraft can stand poised in a space no larger than an average parking lot. With two sets of 38-foot (11.5-meter) diameter, jet-powered propellers facing skyward, it will take off vertically like a helicopter. Then, after accelerating into horizontal flight, it will tilt its engine pods forward 90 degrees and travel skyward as a propjet. The aircraft can climb to 30,000 feet (9,150 meters) and cruise at well over 300 miles an hour.

Once at its destination, the engines will begin their reverse rotation and the craft will land gently. Quieter than a helicopter and equally maneuverable, the tilt-rotor's payload, range, speed and economy rival that of a turboprop airliner.

This "heliplane" draws on about 50 years of experimentation together with Bell's experience on a similar proof-of-concept tilt-rotor known as the XV-15, a research aircraft that Bell has been flying for the last 10 years.



The tilt-rotor will take off vertically and cruise at over 300 miles per hour.

The V-22 production version has only recently become an economic reality, thanks to an amalgam of emerging technologies, such as complete computer-aided design, non-metallic composite materials and construction techniques, such as those used in the globe-circling Rutan Voyager, fuel-efficient turbine engine development, electronic flight control systems and associated aerodynamic advances.

Fifty-seven feet long and weighing 40,000 pounds (18,182 kilograms), the 24-troop V-22

short-haul rates, might curb passenger popularity.

Program chiefs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration investigating a civilian tilt-rotor argue that, as with Concorde, time saving is a more critical business requirement than ticket saving.

Bell says a civilian version of the V-22 with a pressurized cabin and 36 to 44 seats would weigh about 44,000 pounds, have a range of 750 miles, cruise at 350 mph and could be flying by 1995. Such an intercity commuter plane could cut average travel time by one-third to a half, NASA officials say.

It is estimated that 50 percent to 70 percent of most airport travelers are moving less than 500 miles, an ideal range for the intercity tilt-rotor. A 44-seat commuter version would relieve airport and highway congestion by diverting a high percentage of air traffic from major hubs.

Helicopters, for example, can only fly routes economically that are less than 50 miles to 75 miles long. They cannot provide the load capacity, range, speed, comfort level or fuel efficiency demanded in the intercity market.

The tilt-rotor opens the possibility of air transportation to deep-water oil rigs, smaller cities and towns without resources for capital-intensive airports, as well as to mountain vacation areas.

Europeans are equally enthusiastic. The European Future Advanced Rotorcraft (Eurofar), a five-nation cooperative involving seven manufacturers, is conducting a \$50 million design investigation on the feasibility of a European commercial tilt-rotor by the year 2000. Although Eurofar will be playing catch-up to the Bell-Boeing development, the effort underlines the importance of the tilt-rotor in answering a crucial future air travel need worldwide.

**M**ARK PATIKY is a Washington-based journalist specializing in the aerospace industry and science technology.

is a purely military venture. It is intended to replace fleets of old-technology helicopters no longer capable of meeting the needs of modern warfare. Because of the multibillion-dollar development funding necessary, an initial military market was the only practical route.

Once production is ready, however, the price per unit based on the 1,200 ordered under a joint services contract will be approximately \$16 million each.

This figure broaches the possibility of a commercial V-22. Such a civilian craft would probably be slightly more expensive due to smaller production volumes and the need for a pressurized cabin. Would a \$16 million, 44-seat commuter aircraft have market viability? Necessarily high fares, possibly double current

ignition failure in the third-stage engines caused the 18th flight to abort in May 1986. The next flight was scheduled for February, but tests of a redesigned third-stage engine uncovered an overheating problem in the fuel pump and are expected to delay the 19th flight until late August or early September.

Despite the additional delay, Ariane production continues at a rate of eight launches per year, and the larger capacity Ariane-4 is scheduled to make its first flight early next year. If all goes well, Ariane will make eight commercial launches in 1988, nine in 1989, and nine in 1990.

Frédéric d'Allest, the chairman of Arianespace, said that there can be no doubt that Europe has come of age.

"Today, Ariane is the first commercial launcher in the world, SPOT is the best commercial earth observation satellite, and we have no complices about becoming a power capable of launching our own space station," he said.

Ariane's success has opened up new horizons for the European space industry, which no longer sees itself as merely an adjunct to NASA. As the growing plethora of communications satellites shows, the commercialization of space has already begun.

"But space is not just a commercial venture," Mr. d'Allest pointed out. "It is also a technological exploit."

Among other European high-tech exploits is a "hypersonic" aircraft currently under development in both Britain and France. British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce have joined forces to propose what they call a revolutionary new rocket engine that will allow a commercial airliner to take off from existing airports and then enter near-Earth orbit, accelerating to speeds approaching 10 times the speed of sound.

A similar project is being explored by a secret design team of 20 researchers at Aérospatiale in France. Dubbed the *avion de grande vitesse*, or high-speed aircraft, the Aérospatiale project is unique because its highly efficient ramjet will generate enough thrust to develop speeds of Mach 5, more than 3,100 miles per hour (5,000 kilometers per hour) while remaining within the Earth's atmosphere. By thus avoiding the weightlessness of outer space, the plane promises greater passenger comfort and

lower cost than its future trans-atmospheric competitors.

As with the Ariane rocket, neither Britain nor France can afford to develop a hypersonic commercial airliner alone. But their advanced research into aerodynamics and new propulsion systems could be pooled later into a joint development program.

The hypersonic planes are not expected to fly before 2015. In the meantime, the French are continuing to work on a followup to Concorde that will fly at 2,200 kilometers per hour (Mach 2.2).

An Aérospatiale spokesman said that although this supersonic transporter will use "basically the same technology as exists today, it will be much larger than Concorde and carry up to 300 passengers, with a range of 8,000 to 10,000 kilometers."

Today, European space technology has advanced to such an extent that the Europeans now rival their American counterparts in certain fields. Communications satellites from France and Sweden have begun to compete on the Third World market.

Even in photo reconnaissance and spy satellites, an area of long-standing weakness, the Europeans are beginning to catch up.

After years of hesitation, the French recently decided to build their own military observation satellite, widely believed to be an upgraded version of the commercial SPOT satellite.

In Britain, a top-secret program to build a listening satellite stationed over the Soviet Union was revealed by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The British project, called Zircon, will cost upward of \$400 million (\$640 million) and may go aloft next year.

According to a BBC program that was banned from the air in January, Zircon will be disguised as one of Britain's Skynet military communication satellites and will be capable of intercepting telephone and radio communications inside the Soviet Union and beaming them back to ground-based receiving stations — a capability long available to the United States.

Europe's commercial satellite business will also get a boost once the Columbus space station is launched near the end of the century.

Aerospace executives in France, Britain, West Germany and Sweden are already looking forward to the day when strings of European-made satellites, tethered on ultra-strong composite threads as fine as a spider's web, will follow Columbus around on Earth orbit.

"Tethering" the satellites means they can be serviced while in orbit, thus prolonging their life.

Mr. Dordain of ESA believes that Columbus will open up a new field in the not-so-distant future: that of commercial space production. New alloys, vaccines, crystals and other products difficult to manufacture on Earth could be made in space, using totally automated production modules stationed in permanent Earth orbit.

**KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN**, associate editor for the Washington-based Journal of Defense and Diplomacy, is the author of "Fanning the Flame," a study about arms sales to Iraq and Iran.

The advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

# Ariane Leads the Way to Maturity

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

**P**ARIS — "The European Space Agency is a little brother that has grown up," said Jean-Jacques Dordain, a top ESA official.

From its infancy 20 years ago, Europe has grown into a mature and inventive space power. Today, Mr. Dordain said, the European space industry has come up to the same technological level as that of the United States and the Soviet Union. "even if we aren't that big."

In 1985, ESA members decided on an ambitious suite of projects. Not happy to become mere passengers aboard the space shuttle of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or guest scientists aboard the U.S. space station, the Europeans decided to build their own shuttle, the Hermes, and an orbital platform, the Columbus, as well as a more powerful rocket to send them aloft.

The three projects, costing \$5.4 billion, should become skyborne in the mid-1990s, bringing Europe into the era of manned space flight.

The European space program had a hard time getting started. Its first joint rocket project, Europa-1, went through nine successive launch failures before it was finally abandoned in 1969, while the budget bickering that ensued nearly doomed space cooperation altogether.

Although France launched a national satellite in 1965, and Sweden began using surplus Nike and Orion sounding rockets to launch scientific payloads into near space a year later, no European country could muster the finances necessary to pursue a major space program alone.

As a result, in 1973, 11 countries — Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland — founded the European Space Agency. The members decided to limit their efforts to unmanned space flight — telecommunications satellites and especially the Ariane launch vehicle.

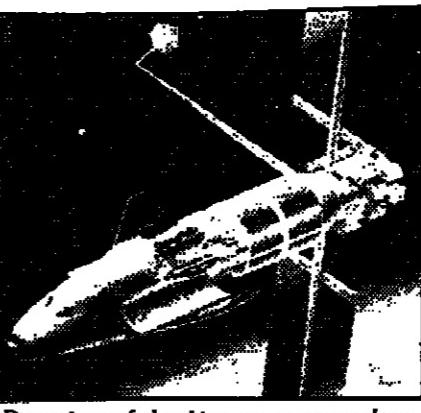
As the ESA spokesman, Jean-Paul Paillé, said, "We were never looking to put a man on the moon."

The ESA decision paid off. Despite two recent launch failures, the Ariane rocket has become a commercial success and is booked through 1990. The current backlog of 46 firm satellite launch contracts is worth 14.9 billion French francs (\$2.5 billion).

Twenty-two launch reservations have been recorded since January 1986. However, Arianespace's international sales director, Klaus Iserland, said that the explosion of the U.S. shuttle Challenger in January 1986 "has not altered our market position; today we have 50 percent of the commercial satellite market in the West, and this has been the case for the past three years."

As a result, Arianespace, the private venture set up to manage the launch business, has become a money-making venture, only eight years after its first successful launch. Not only did Arianespace finish paying off Ariane's development costs last September, it has also branched out into the lucrative — and risky — space insurance business with a wholly owned subsidiary company, S3R.

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Drawing of the Hermes space plane docking with an orbiting station.

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Sale and Leaseback of One Boeing 747-30F Aircraft and Two Boeing 747-251B Aircraft

The undersigned states that it has read, understood and agreed to the terms, representations and warranties contained in the transaction and has signed it in accordance therewith.

Bankers Trust Company

\$170,871,701

AA

AmericanAirlines

Finance Lease of Four Boeing 767-223ER Aircraft

The undersigned states that it has read, understood and agreed to the terms, representations and warranties contained in the transaction and has signed it in accordance therewith.

Bankers Trust Company

\$58,181,322

AA

AmericanAirlines

Finance Lease of Three McDonnell Douglas DC-9-82 Aircraft

The undersigned states that it has read, understood and agreed to the terms, representations and warranties contained in the transaction and has signed it in accordance therewith.

Bankers Trust Company

\$45,809,700

CAAC

Department of International Affairs of Civil Aviation Administration of China People's Republic of China

Cross-Border Lease Financing of Three British Aerospace 146-100 Aircraft

The undersigned states that it has read, understood and agreed to the terms, representations and warranties contained in the transaction and has signed it in accordance therewith.

Bankers Trust Company

\$90,000,000

NORTHWEST

Leveraged Lease Financing of One Boeing 747-251B Aircraft

DCI I Inc. (Equity Investor)

The undersigned agrees to contribute the amount set forth above to the Equity Investor

Bankers Trust Company

Bankers Trust Company

Merchant banking worldwide

Atlanta International Airport





## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Perrier Agrees to Buy Big U.S. Water Bottler**

By Jacques Nehler

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Perrier Group of America, a subsidiary of France's Source Perrier, said Monday that it had agreed to buy BCI Arrowhead Drinking Water Co., the largest processor and distributor of bottled water in the United States.

The purchase of BCI Arrowhead from Beatrice Cos. would more than double Perrier's U.S. water sales to about \$460 million a year and serve to consolidate its grip on a fast-growing product category, according to industry observers.

The price was not disclosed. An industry source said Beatrice had initially asked "upwards of \$500 million" for BCI Arrowhead, based in Monterey Park, California.

In Paris, a spokesman for Source Perrier said the acquisition would be financed through an international investment group led by Société Générale.

BCI Holdings Corp., which acquired Beatrice Cos. in April of last year, put the water business on the block late in 1986.

Perrier Group of America, based in Greenwich, Connecticut, said it had signed a definitive agreement for the purchase, which is subject to U.S. regulatory approval.

BCI Arrowhead processes and distributes the Arrowhead brand in California; the Ozarks brand in Texas and the Great Bear brand in New Jersey.

For Perrier, the BCI Arrowhead purchase represents a major commitment to the noncarbonated bottled water business, according to William Deal, executive director of the International Bottled Water Association.

Perrier's U.S. unit has concentrated on marketing the Perrier brand sparkling water, which is bottled in France. Products sold under that brand represent about

\$200 million in annual sales, according to industry estimates.

However, in recent years, the company has moved into the non-carbonated domestic sector, buying small regional brands: California Mineral Water of California, Oasis Water Co. of Texas and Poland Springs of Maine. This year, it purchased Zephyr Hill of Florida.

Total U.S. sales of bottled water were about \$1.4 billion last year. Since 1976, the industry's size has tripled in sales and volume. Mr. Deal noted that most of the growth has occurred in California, where one-third of all homes now regularly purchase bottled water, versus about one of 15 homes throughout the rest of the country.

In 1986, Source Perrier's net earnings rose to 250 million francs (\$41.7 million) from 220 million francs in 1985. However, sales, partially affected by the fall of the dollar, declined to 10.3 billion francs from 10.5 billion in 1985.

Last year, Source Perrier bought Dairy Fresh, a California-based cheese retailer. Last summer, Perrier gained distribution rights to Roquefort brand cheeses.

**Dynamics Plans To Build 18 Atlas Launchers**

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — General Dynamics Corp. said Monday that it would build 18 new Atlas Centaur launch vehicles for commercial use requiring an investment of about \$100 million.

Three customers have made reservations for commercial Atlas Centaur satellite launches, which are to begin in 1989, the U.S. defense contractor said at the Paris air show.

Under the Atlas Centaur commercial program, customers buy the launchers and the launch services directly from General Dynamics. The cost per customer will be about \$59 million, the company said.

General Dynamics offers a guaranteed refund, at no additional cost, if there is a failure. The new launch vehicles will be built at General Dynamics' space systems division in San Diego, California, and will be launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, under an agreement with the U.S. space agency.

Mr. Stratton criticized Amoco's repeated statements that its offer is not negotiable.

He was worried that if the banks fail to accept the offer, Dome would suspend further payments to secured creditors after June 30, increasing the risk of bankruptcy.

In Calgary, Alberta, Dome said it would not comment directly on the statement by Bank of Montreal.

"Our primary lenders have until June 30 to accept or reject the bid," said a spokesman, David McCay. "Our chairman has said he is confident they will accept it and we will make no premature statement until then."

Mr. Stratton said that the Bank of Montreal was not satisfied that Dome's management had acted to maximize the proceeds that would be realized from the sale of Dome because of the company's substantial assets.

He said that the Bank of Montreal would agree to extend the June 30 deadline to allow other bidders to come forward or to allow negotiation of Amoco's offer.

**Bank of Montreal to Reject Amoco's Offer for Dome**

Reuters

OTTAWA — Bank of Montreal, a major creditor of Dome Petroleum Ltd., said Monday it would reject Amoco Corp.'s \$1.1 billion dollar (\$3.8 billion) takeover bid for the Canadian oil company, effectively thwarting the current merger accord.

In an interim agreement has been signed, but must be approved by Dome's shareholders, creditors and the government agency that monitors foreign takeovers.

"We will not accept either the amount or the quality of securities being offered in exchange for our current loan position," Carson Stratton, the bank's vice president, said in a statement to a Canadian parliamentary committee.

Mr. Stratton said that the Bank of Montreal was not satisfied that Dome's management had acted to maximize the proceeds that would be realized from the sale of Dome because of the company's substantial assets.

He said that the Bank of Montreal would agree to extend the June 30 deadline to allow other bidders to come forward or to allow negotiation of Amoco's offer.

**Britain Affirms Its Plans to Privatize Airport Authority**

United Press International

The offering is expected to raise at least £1 billion (\$1.63 billion).

The announcement came as BAA, whose airports include London's Heathrow and Gatwick, announced pretax profit of £124 million for 1986, up a slight 2 percent from £122 million from 1985.

The authority said that 53.3 million passengers used the seven British airports, a 3.7 percent

increase from the previous year.

Mr. Channon said that the prospectus for the sale of the airport authority would be issued Monday.

The Conservative government of Mrs. Thatcher, who won re-election to a third five-year term Thursday, has privatized British Gas, British Airways, British Telecom, Trustee Savings Bank and aero-engine maker Rolls-Royce PLC.

**Singapore to Sell 5% of Airline to Public**

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Temasek Holdings Pte., a government investment arm, will sell at least 30 million shares, or 5 percent, of Singapore Airlines Ltd. to the public at 13 Singapore dollars (\$3.16) a share, Temasek's deputy chairman said Monday.

Hwang Peng Yuan said the amount will reduce Temasek's holdings to 58 percent.

Mr. Hwang said that, subject to demand, Temasek was prepared to offer an additional 30 million shares.

He said he was confident that overseas and local investors would absorb the 30 million shares, worth about 390 million dollars, "but, if the amount is increased to 60 million shares, I don't know."

Temasek plans to divert about half its shares in SIA by offering them to the public from this year in tranches of 5 percent to 10 percent every one to two years.

This is in line with the government's plan to reduce its stake in state-owned companies over the next 10 years to about 30 percent. Temasek last week sold 15 mil-

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND	
PRICES AT 9.6.87	
A : U.S. DOLLAR "CASH"	\$10.07
B : MULTICURRENCY "CASH"	\$12.45
C : MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$12.45
E : STERLING BONDS	\$11.21
F : DEUTSCHE MARK BONDS	DM10.67
G : YEN BONDS	YEN116.00
H : ECU BONDS	ECU10.81
I : LIBRARY EQUITY	\$13.92
M : U.S. EQUITY	\$13.92
N : JAPANESE EQUITIES	YEN134.00
O : GLOBAL EQUITIES	\$12.51
X : STERLING "CASH"	\$10.18
Z : GOLD	\$10.98
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**Olivetti Plans Office Venture With Spanish Firm, Others**

Reuters

MADRID — AMPER SA, a Spanish manufacturer of telephone equipment, is to join Olivetti SpA and other European companies in a venture to develop and sell office communications systems.

Industrial sources close to AMPER said discussions on the joint venture were far advanced. It would also involve French and West German companies.

Each company would be responsible for selling jointly developed products in its home market.

The sources declined to name the French and German companies involved in the talks.

Olivetti's vice chairman, Escrivio Piol, is to travel to Madrid early next month to discuss final details of AMPER's involvement, the sources added.

In a separate development,

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This announcement appears solely for purposes of information.

June 15, 1987

\$515,907,070.39

**CFC-1 Grantor Trust**

8.30% Asset Backed Certificates

**CHRYSLER FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

Seller

Each Certificate will represent a fractional undivided interest in the CFC-1 Grantor Trust (the "Trust") to be formed by Chrysler Financial Corporation. The Trust property will include a pool of retail installation sale contracts secured by new and used automobiles and light trucks (the "Receivables"), all monies due thereunder on or after June 1, 1987, security interests in the vehicles financed thereby, letters of credit securing payments under the Receivables and remittances by the servicer, Chrysler Credit Corporation, and certain other property. The aggregate principal balance of the Receivables is \$515,907,070.39. The final scheduled payment date of the Certificates will be May 15, 1992.

The Certificates represent interests in the Trust and do not represent an interest in or obligation of Chrysler Financial Corporation, Chrysler Credit Corporation, or any affiliate thereof.

**The First Boston Corporation**

Salomon Brothers Inc

Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Morgan Stanley &amp; Co.

Incorporated

PaineWebber Incorporated

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

Bear, Stearns &amp; Co. Inc.

Alex. Brown &amp; Sons

Dillon, Read &amp; Co. Inc.

Donaldson, Lufkin &amp; Jenrette

Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham Lambert

E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.

Lazard Frères &amp; Co.

Prudential-Bache Capital Funding

L. F. Rothschild &amp; Co.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.

Incorporated

UBS Securities Inc.

Wertheim Schroder &amp; Co.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

PaineWebber Incorporated



**Monday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.			Close		
High	Low					100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg.	
<b>A</b>											
10	374	ABIn	n			16	38	91%	87%	+ 16	
10%	412	ABG	n			122	75	75%	75%	+ 14	
14%	124	ACI	pf	1.20	4.3	21	14%	14%	14%	+ 14	
17%	576	AL	Lob	.5	.12	13	57%	10%	10%	+ 14	
14%	776	AMC	s	.10	.13	17	15	8%	8%	+ 14	
3%	214	AOI				31	34%	34%	34%	+ 14	
6%	3	ARCA	p				51	21%	21%	+ 14	
31%	474	ATT	Fds	1.191	3.2	212	38	38%	37%	+ 14	
6%	312	Avia	Pr				46	4%	4%	+ 14	
N%	474	AGM	U				4	4%	4%	+ 14	
14%	54	Action				24e	3.7	130	130	+ 14	
4%	12	Acion					52	6%	6%	+ 14	
1%	12	Acion	wf				114	4%	4%	+ 14	
1%	11	Adams	r			23	21	21%	21%	+ 14	
21%	14	Adar	EI			18	403	15%	15%	+ 14	
13%	186	Adavall				244	57	21	21%	+ 14	
10%	206	Air	Exp				57	21	21%	+ 14	
13%	64	Aircom				17	20	15	15%	+ 14	
5%	64	Aircom					101	3%	3%	+ 14	
25%	57	Aircom					62	8%	8%	+ 14	
12%	312	Aiff	s				70	4%	4%	+ 14	
11%	576	Aiff	n				283	10%	9%	+ 14	
15%	64	Ailanth					746	1%	1%	+ 14	
15%	41	Ailean	Gr				41	16%	16%	+ 14	
1%	16	Ailean					16	16%	16%	+ 14	
40%	154	Alta					11	6%	6%	+ 14	
5%	416	AlmBr					144	19%	27%	+ 14	
26%	124	Almdhl		.06	1.7	31	277	20%	20%	+ 14	
17%	114	AmBil				35	5	16%	16%	+ 14	
22%	129	AmBil	c				55	23%	23%	+ 14	
5%	244	AmC					11	4%	4%	+ 14	
17%	244	AmC	F				269	3%	3%	+ 14	
17%	576	AmC	A				10	12%	12%	+ 14	
16%	576	AFRIC	B				4000	12	10%	+ 14	
5%	154	AHIMA					64	10%	10%	+ 14	
13%	114	Aisrael					28	2%	2%	+ 14	
3%	64	Aisrael	AmLnd				21	27%	27%	+ 14	
18%	576	AL	Ulat's				19	1%	1%	+ 14	
27%	124	AMZAA					12	24%	24%	+ 14	
27%	124	AMZB					23	18%	18%	+ 14	
3%	2	AMZBd					121	34%	34%	+ 14	
5%	34	AMZD					25	8%	8%	+ 14	
5%	124	AMZD					85	7%	7%	+ 14	
14%	10	APAC	C	.20	1.3	22	10	6%	6%	+ 14	
5%	114	APAC	R				12	15%	15%	+ 14	
10%	34	APAC	Roy				516	1%	1%	+ 14	
9%	4	ASCI					14	4%	4%	+ 14	
8%	34	ATechC					21	4%	4%	+ 14	
8%	34	AtchC	pr				19	14	4%	+ 14	
23%	34	AtchC	pr				14	5%	5%	+ 14	
23%	104	AtchC	sc				25	17%	17%	+ 14	
23%	104	AtchC	sc				197	20%	20%	+ 14	
4%	4	AtchC	sc				750	7%	7%	+ 14	
5%	114	AtchC	sc				48	67%	67%	+ 14	
5%	4	AtchC	sc				13	71%	71%	+ 14	
5%	44	AtchC	sc				38	28%	28%	+ 14	
5%	44	AtchC	sc				29	45	45	+ 14	
5%	44	AtchC	sc				45	61	61	+ 14	
51%	576	A-down	Pr	2.15	3.5	215	61	75	75	+ 14	
76%	71	A-down	Pr				31	75	75	+ 14	
45%	216	A-down	sc				54	31%	31%	+ 14	
34	84	A-xon	sc				31	24	24	+ 14	
34	72	A-ge	sc				18	52%	52%	+ 14	
34	72	A-ge	sc				3	27%	27%	+ 14	
34	72	A-ge	sc				26	514	514	+ 14	
34	72	A-ge	sc				38	29%	29%	+ 14	
34	72	A-ge	sc				42	64%	64%	+ 14	
11%	1054	A-mark	pr				289	35%	35%	+ 14	
50%	414	A-mark	sc				4	117	117	+ 14	
64%	624	A-ge	pr				18	67	67	+ 14	

## Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Mkt.	Coupon	Maturity	Bid	Asked	Issuer/Mkt.	Coupon	Next Bid	Next Ask
<b>Dollars</b>								
Afrika Finance July01	6.250	15-07	98.92	99.00	Mar Mid 94	6%	09-07	98.57
Alberta '93	7.041	11-12	99.50	100.00	Mar Mid 99	6%	18-04	92.27
Allied Wash '95	7.74	12-12	98.00	98.25	Mar Mid 99	6%	18-04	92.30
Alta Corp '95	7.74	20-07	75.00	80.00	Mellon Bk 96	7%	16-07	98.50
American Express '97	6.45	08-07	98.00	98.25	Midland Corp Series	6%	19-04	98.87
Arab Bkg Corp Fl/96	6%	10-07	98.00	98.25	Midland Corp Series2	6%	19-04	94.57
Arco '90	7%	14-07	98.00	100.00	Midland Corp 3	7.725	11-12	91.50
Atco '91	7%	14-07	95.97	100.00	Midland Frcd Feb '96	6%	17-05	92.00
B&W Corp '95	7.500	06-12	98.00	98.10	Midland Int'l 92	7%	16-07	92.00
Bca Naz Lavoro '97	7%	11-08	97.50	97.50	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bca Di Napoli '97	6%	11-08	97.50	97.50	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bca Di Napoli '91	7%	15-11	97.67	97.75	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bca Di Roma Jun01	6.93	24-04	97.98	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bca Di Roma '92	7.103	30-04	99.46	99.76	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bca Santo Spirito '93	6%	30-04	99.22	99.22	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bengalik Dk 04(Mktby)	7%	14-07	93.00	93.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Boston (AMV) Cap	6%	14-07	97.00	97.50	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Boston '91	7%	14-07	94.87	97.12	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Montreal '96	7.075	20-07	97.67	97.72	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Montreal '95	6.775	20-07	97.75	98.20	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Montreal '94	6.775	20-07	97.75	98.20	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Nova Scotia '94	6%	16-07	94.50	95.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Nova Scotia '95	6%	14-07	97.00	97.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bk Scotland Pers	6%	14-11	98.00	97.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bankers Trust '00	7%	11-08	97.00	97.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bankers Trust '94	6%	30-04	97.26	100.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
BII Capital '96	7%	12-08	98.50	98.75	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
BII Int'l 93(Mktby)	6%	14-11	97.32	97.45	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
BII Int'l 01	6.3	12-08	97.32	97.50	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
BII Indosuez '77 Nov.	6%	21-11	97.73	97.55	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Bice '97(Cap)	7%	19-07	98.48	98.48	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
BIC Int'l 97(Cap)	7.355	11-07	99.18	99.25	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
BIG Ingots '97 (Cap)	7.5%	18-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '95	6%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '96	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '97	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '98	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '99	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '00	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '01	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '02	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '03	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '04	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '05	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '06	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '07	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '08	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '09	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '10	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '11	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '12	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '13	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '14	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '15	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '16	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '17	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '18	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '19	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '20	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '21	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '22	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '23	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '24	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '25	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '26	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '27	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '28	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '29	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '30	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '31	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '32	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '33	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '34	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '35	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '36	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '37	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '38	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '39	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '40	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '41	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '42	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '43	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '44	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '45	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '46	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '47	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '48	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '49	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '50	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '51	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '52	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '53	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '54	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '55	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '56	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '57	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '58	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '59	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '60	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '61	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '62	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '63	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '64	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '65	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '66	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '67	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '68	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '69	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '70	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '71	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '72	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '73	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '74	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '75	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '76	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '77	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '78	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '79	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '80	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '81	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '82	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '83	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '84	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '85	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '86	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '87	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '88	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '89	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '90	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '91	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '92	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '93	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '94	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '95	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '96	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.50
Birk '97	7%	21-07	98.00	98.00	Midland Int'l 92	6%	19-04	97.

GI Western	GI Home	GI Home	Dreamer Fin 90 (Dm)	3%
Homesecrd 5+L 95 Cap	8	95-99 99.00 100.00	10-99 100.25/100.25	
Hong Kong Parc 1	5	11-48 99.00 94.00	4% 100.25/100.25	
Hong Kong Soc/Fut 2	75	05-02 98.00 94.00	4% 100.25/100.25	
Hong Kong Soc/Fut 3	65	05-02 97.50 93.50	4% 100.25/100.25	
Hydro 2 (1995) 95	65	71-07 97.00 97.50	4% 97.25 97.25	
Hydro Quebec Parc	75	05-01 99.00 93.00	Ronnie 96 (Dm)	
Hydro Quebec 95 Mthly	75	05-11 99.00 98.92	4.5% 94-99 99.00 100.00	
Hydro Quebec Jun 95	75	77.00 97.50	Sweden 97 (Dm)	
Ireland Nov 98	75	30-11 99.00 98.92	3% 20-11 100.00/100.00	
Ireland 97	85	05-02 98.00 99.00		
Ireland 94	85	12-01 98.00 99.00		
Investec 10	75	71-07 97.00 100.00		
IItaly 89-94	75	12-11 100.00/100.13		
Italy 85	75	30-06 100.00/100.10		
Italy 80	65	05-04 100.00/100.13		
Ja Morcon May 97	75	25-06 99.00 100.05		
Kb Hftm 11	75	25-07 99.00 95.00		
Kleinwort Ben 91	75	25-08 99.00 100.00		
Kleinwort Ben 90	65	05-03 99.00 95.50		
Kleinwort Parp	75	30-11 99.00 92.50		
Lincoln 5+L 99	75	100.00/101.00		
Lincoln 95	75	10-05 99.50 99.46		
Lincoln 95	75	05-05 99.50 99.46		
Lloyd's Fin 63	75	09-12 97.25 97.75		
Lloyd's Parc 1	75	20-04 99.25 99.10		
Lloyd's Frct Dec 97	75	25-09 97.12 97.42		
Lloyd's Parc 2	75	25-09 97.00 97.50		
<b>Japanese Yen</b>				
Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cr Fonciar 97 Yan	4%	22-10	99.36	100.00
Cr Fonciar Aug 97 Yan	4%	28-06	99.50	100.00
<b>E.C.U.</b>				
Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cr Fonciar 94 (Ecu)	7%	15-09	100.10/100.25	
Cr Fonciar 95 (Ecu)	7.15%	16-07	99.30	100.10
Cr Nolento 95 (Ecu)	7%	15-07	99.30	100.10
Ecst 93 (Ecu)	7%	31-07	99.50	100.04
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7%	28-10	99.00	99.25
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7%	28-10	99.50	100.05

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(Continued on next page)

# Run

**silent,**

**run  
deep.**

Quietly and smoothly our financial talents flow through our many financial institutions in 64 countries.

From their source in France, where we deal with some 300,000 corporate clients, great and small. Including well over 200 of the top 250 French groups.

On through Europe, to the City of London, where our financial acumen runs through our own commercial and merchant banking institutions.

We are in the main stream of international finance.

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The funds we manage in French Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds have increased tenfold in 5 years.

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Drawing on our experience as banker to the French government for international borrowings. Acting as financial advisor to many of the major French groups currently being privatised.

As the swiftly moving currents of the financial world sweep on into the future, our expertises have broadened to include specific responses to today's new markets. Such as FIMAT, our innovative financial futures unit in France.

Others may make a splash, but Societe Générale runs silent and runs deep. And with more than a touch of talent.

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# **SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE**







## SPORTS

**Balanced Lakers Spur to Fourth Title in Eight Years**By Anthony Coton  
*Washington Post Service***INGLEWOOD, California**  
Stilted and stiffer in the first two periods, the Los Angeles Lakers used an 18-2 burst at the start of**NBA FINALS: GAME 6**

Sunday's second half as a springboard to their fourth National Basketball Association title in eight seasons. In defeating the Boston Celtics, 106-93, Los Angeles was the best-of-seven championship series by four games to two.

In Game 6, the defense limited Boston to 4-of-15 shooting in the third quarter and 37 second-half points. And the third-period spurt shoot off the first-half blues and kicked in showtime, the Lakers' buzzword, for their fast-break offense.

Not long afterward, most in the

sellout crowd of 17,505 got to shake a little, too — moving at midcourt with the team's dance trou to a recording of Randy Newman's "I Love L.A."

The object of most of the affection was guard Earvin (Magic) Johnson, the league's most valuable player in the regular season and the unanimous choice for the same honor in the title series. In Game 6, the 6-foot-9 (2.05-meter) Johnson had 16 points, 19 assists and 8 rebounds.

The winners were led by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's 32 points. Forward James Worthy added 22 and front-court reserve Mychal Thompson assured in place one of the great all-time midseason acquisitions by contributing 15 points and 9 rebounds. Boston guard Dennis Johnson had a game-high 33 points. All-NBA forward Larry Bird was held

to 6-of-16 shooting from the field and finished with 16 points.

"We just wore 'em down, and they couldn't keep up," said the Lakers' Johnson. "It was defense to the rebound to the break. They were getting one shot, and that shot was not the shot they wanted."

That wasn't the case in the first half. After losing two of three games in Boston last week, Los Angeles was expected to return home and roll over the Celtics, who had lost the first two games of the series here by 13 and 19 points. The anticipation was so great that the notoriously late-arriving crowd was in place and cheering an hour before game time.

But perhaps the Lakers had spent too much time anticipating too. Johnson, who said he didn't sleep at all Saturday night, went 2-for-9 in the first half. The Celtics, beat up and hobbled for most of the post-

season, were playing as if they'd rediscovered the fountain of youth.

Center Robert Parish was recapturing his reputation as the best running big man in the league, hitting the wings for a pair of fast-break baskets. His backup, Bill Walton, had averaged just 3.5 minutes a game in the finals because of a broken foot; by halftime on Sunday he had played seven minutes in two appearances.

Hitting 50 percent of its shots, Boston took a 32-25 lead after the first quarter and a 56-51 advantage into the locker room at halftime. It seemed that what was — according to the calendar — the longest season in NBA history, would be extended at least two more days for a seventh and deciding game.

"We felt good, we were doing what we wanted to do," said Jimmy Rodgers, Boston's assistant coach. "There was no way to anticipate what would happen."

But gradually a picture started to form. Magic Johnson hit a driving lay-up and forward A.C. Green added two free throws to make the score 56-55. Boston. On the subsequent Celtic possession, forward Kevin McHale attempted a pass to guard Danny Ainge but it was bat-tled away by Worthy.

The ball was headed out of bounds, but Worthy kept it in play with a head-first dive. Johnson re-

covered it with no defender in front of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 left in the third quarter and giving Los Angeles its first lead since 10:45, five minutes into the game.

After that, things continued to unravel for Boston. Parish turned the ball over, Ainge, who single-handedly kept the Lakers at bay with five three-point field goals in the Celtics' 123-108 victory in Game 5, missed two shots and then was called for an offensive foul.

That led to a jumper by Johnson, his first score from the perimeter in the game. It wasn't until the 7:40 mark that the Celtics finally scored in the second half (Dennis Johnson hitting a jumper), but they would go the next three and a half minutes before getting another basket. By that time they trailed, 69-60, and scored just eight more points in falling behind, 81-68.

"It would be nice to have that third quarter back, but you can't do it," said McHale. "I still thought we could put together an 8-run or something, but we never did. It was frustrating because we were right there and then we were all out of sync. We were forcing too much, trying too hard, trying to make something out of nothing."

"You could see what they were doing, but we just didn't have any answers for it," said Rodgers. "That's what they live on. You've

Lance McLendon/The Associated Press  
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who led the winners with 32 points, tightly guarded by Bill Walton during the first half of Game 6.**SCOREBOARD****Basketball****Baseball****NBA Championship**

GAME 6		Los Angeles, California	
Boston	106	Los Angeles	93
Bird	41	16	24
Parish	27	14	20
Ainge	14	9	24
Johnson	46	11	11
Worthy	10	3	10
Schmidt	6	0	8
Davis	13	2	1
Roberts	6	0	2
Vincent	2	0	0
Taylor	2	0	0
Total	240	83	211
Three-point goals:	Boston 0-2 (Bird 0-1).	Los Angeles 0-2 (Ainge 0-1, Johnson 0-1, Scott 0-1, Coven 0-1, Branch 0-1).	
Technical fouls:	Hornacek		

Ainge 0-2, D. Johnson 0-2; Los Angeles 0-2 (Ainge 0-1, Johnson 0-1, Scott 0-1, Coven 0-1, Branch 0-1). Technical fouls: None.

COMPOSITE BOX		BOSTON	
F	FT	M	A
0	0	0	0
MA	MA	RD	A
D	SI-19	SI-19	SI-19
Bird	45-27	23-24	51-20
Parish	27-19	16-27	39-51
Ainge	31-21	4-14	30-12
Vincent	10-12	4-5	10-12
Davis	16-17	7-8	12-13
Roberts	5-11	6-11	9-14
Henry	4-9	4-9	5-10
Schmidt	6-15	0-4	11-13
Welton	5-25	0-5	1-12
Team	8-24	0-9	1-18
Total	245-357	138-242	308-312
LOS ANGELES			
F	FT	M	A
0	0	0	0
MA	MA	RD	A
D	SI-19	SI-19	SI-19
Bird	45-27	23-24	51-20
Parish	27-19	16-27	39-51
Ainge	31-21	4-14	30-12
Vincent	10-12	4-5	10-12
Davis	16-17	7-8	12-13
Roberts	5-11	6-11	9-14
Henry	4-9	4-9	5-10
Schmidt	6-15	0-4	11-13
Welton	5-25	0-5	1-12
Team	8-24	0-9	1-18
Total	245-357	138-242	308-312

Trotz 0-2 (Bird 0-2, Coven 0-1, Johnson 0-1, Scott 0-1, Branch 0-1). Technical fouls: None.

Ainge 0-2, D. Johnson 0-2, Los Angeles 0-2 (Ainge 0-1, Johnson 0-1, Scott 0-1, Branch 0-1, Worthy 0-1). Technical fouls: None.

Total 0-2 (Bird 0-2, Coven 0-1, Johnson 0-1, Scott 0-1, Branch 0-1). Technical fouls: None.

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**ART BUCHWALD****Little Miss Shredder**

**WASHINGTON** — When Fawn Hall testified last week to the congressional Iran-contra committee, there were sights of envy in offices all over America. The sighs had nothing to do with Hall's looks but rather with how she performed as Ollie North's secretary.

No one had ever seen a secretary who behaved like Hall, and after these hearings they may never see one again. Faithful, skilled and discreet beyond imagination, Fawn is the yardstick by which all future secretaries will be measured.

As might be expected, the National Security Council is having a difficult time finding a replacement for her.

"Miss Peters, if I asked you to shred my top-secret documents, would you do it?"

"I would if I had time, but I still haven't finished the A's on your Rolodex."

"Forget the Rolodex. I would like you to alter several pages of the most confidential material I have in my safe."

"I'd like to but it would be wrong, because I have a date with my boyfriend at 5 o'clock. Can't the altering wait over the weekend?"

"This is hush-hush stuff, Miss Peters. If anyone finds out what we're doing we could get 20 years



or congressional immunity, which ever comes first."

"That isn't worth perjuring myself for."

"How loyal are you, Miss Peters?"

"I'm loyal to a point, but this job is nothing to write home about."

"Suppose I asked you to smuggle out some very important documents under your dress or your back. Would you do it for me?"

"Sure, if you're looking for a sexual harassment suit."

"Please, Miss Peters. I picked you for this job because you had the makings of a first-class shredder and paragraph alterer. We may have to move against the FBI at any time. Are you willing to go that far?"

"Yes, because I respect you and everything you stand for — except for one thing. You might take the Fifth Amendment and leave me holding the bag."

"This country's security is at stake, so start deleting."

"What do you want me to delete?"

"Everything in pile A. Then I want you to shred everything in pile B. After that mix them in pile C, put them in your boots and trot out of the building."

"Why should I do that?"

"Because that's what Fawn would do if she were here right now."

"Boy, all you hear around here is what Fawn would do."

"I'm sorry I blew my stack. Miss Peters, here is \$60 worth of traveler's checks. Shred them and sprinkle them over Bloomingdale's."

"Okay. Is there anything else you want me to do before I start hitting the word processor?"

"Be careful, Miss Peters. The things you type out that processor could start World War III."

"Why didn't you say so? What keys shouldn't I use?"

"It is not your job to ask. Fawn never questioned what went into her computer and what came out. Do you know why?"

"No, I don't."

"Because she was a team player. And do you know what made Fawn a team player?"

"Nope."

"She had the promise of limited immunity."

**Dance Named "Streetcar" To Open Spoleto Festival**

*The Associated Press*

**ROME** — A dance version of Tennessee Williams' play, "A Streetcar Named Desire," by the Stuttgart Ballet, choreographed by John Neumeier, will open Gian Carlo Menotti's Festival of Two Worlds June 24-July 12 in Spoleto. In all, there will be 63 productions.

Menotti founded the festival in 1957. He took the festival to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1977, to realize his idea of the two worlds, and last year expanded it to include Melbourne.

**AUSTRALIA** — Miss Peters finds out what we're doing could get 20 years

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**ART BUCHWALD**

or congressional immunity, which ever comes first."

"That isn't worth perjuring myself for."

"How loyal are you, Miss Peters?"

"I'm loyal to a point, but this job is nothing to write home about."

"Suppose I asked you to smuggle out some very important documents under your dress or your back. Would you do it for me?"

"Sure, if you're looking for a sexual harassment suit."

"Please, Miss Peters. I picked you for this job because you had the makings of a first-class shredder and paragraph alterer. We may have to move against the FBI at any time. Are you willing to go that far?"

"Yes, because I respect you and everything you stand for — except for one thing. You might take the Fifth Amendment and leave me holding the bag."

"This country's security is at stake, so start deleting."

"What do you want me to delete?"

"Everything in pile A. Then I want you to shred everything in pile B. After that mix them in pile C, put them in your boots and trot out of the building."

"Why should I do that?"

"Because that's what Fawn would do if she were here right now."

"Boy, all you hear around here is what Fawn would do."

"I'm sorry I blew my stack. Miss Peters, here is \$60 worth of traveler's checks. Shred them and sprinkle them over Bloomingdale's."

"Okay. Is there anything else you want me to do before I start hitting the word processor?"

"Be careful, Miss Peters. The things you type out that processor could start World War III."

"Why didn't you say so? What keys shouldn't I use?"

"It is not your job to ask. Fawn never questioned what went into her computer and what came out. Do you know why?"

"No, I don't."

"Because she was a team player. And do you know what made Fawn a team player?"

"Nope."

"She had the promise of limited immunity."

**'Buddy' Films: A New Twist**

By Michael E. Ross  
*New York Times Service*

**I**N the recent film "Lethal Weapon," the two protagonists (Danny Glover and Mel Gibson) meet for the first time in a manner that is a painful but apt metaphor for much of race relations today: volatile, contentious, explosive, both men victims of mistaken identity.

From this beginning, however, the two men develop an unlikely friendship that forms the emotional glue of the film. It is the latest manifestation of one of Hollywood's studios' most successful conventions: the buddy film.

Such alliances are nothing new; they are part of a wide range of films, from "The Defiant Ones" to "Beverly Hills Cop II," that inhabit the American cinematic landscape. What is new, or at least relatively unexplored, is the suggestion of a subtle shift in Hollywood's perception of the black-white experience in the United States. What we're seeing is a variation on an established theme: the buddy film as a biracial phenomenon, the buddy form.

• "Running Scared" (1986). Billy Crystal and Gregory Hines are two Chicago cops fantasizing about getting out of the law-en